THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,551—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th Jan.	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
9th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
8th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11500
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
4th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
25th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 426 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 488 or Rs. 537	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd Jan. 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	24th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	4500	15th April "
Umzumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	26th Jan.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	29th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 24th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

24th January, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Lerequier	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6353	Gaionnec	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4143	Rossi	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigation's General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4132	Lerequier	26th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6353	Gaionnec	23rd Feb. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
S. Rosalino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swollen joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the same accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 14b, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

18 CONVINCING FACTS.

Why you should buy the Extra Strong Colonial Napier for use in over-sea countries.

1. It is not intended to compete with "cheaply made" cars, but is made to last, and is guaranteed for three years.
2. It has 11*in. Ground Clearance* with 915 by 105 (standard size) tyres.
3. It has *larger tyres than the standard model* but not excessively large wheels.
4. The springs are specially long and strong, and the *transverse spring is fitted at the back* to ensure easy riding and to prevent distortion of the frame.
5. The *Carburettor is high up above the frame* so as to enable the car to go through deep water. An *extra air regulator is fitted.* A fine metal gauze strainer is fitted to prevent any dust from entering engine.
6. The flywheel is in front of the engine, so that in going over obstructions the front road wheels lift the flywheel over the obstruction, whereas in cars where the flywheel is at the back of the engine the flywheel would drop on the top of the obstruction.
7. Both the frame and the front axle are of specially increased strength.
8. *Low gear is fitted* which enables the car to negotiate soft and sandy places and to ascend very steep inclines, and climb out of river beds.
9. The back axle casing is especially strong.
10. *Petrol is fed from a tank by pressure* ensuring a perfect petrol supply when ascending the steepest gradient.
11. The radiator and water pipes are of very large dimension and a *water pump is fitted* to ensure perfect cooling in the Tropics.
12. Automatic forced lubrication to ensure equal and perfect oiling to bearing surfaces.
13. Grease cups instead of oilers fitted to all spring shackles.
14. Mechanism and all working parts enclosed against dirt, grit or dust.
15. Internal expansion brakes on back hub entirely enclosed against dust or mud.
16. Metal to metal clutch running in oil. No leather is used, as leather is affected by heat, climate and water.
17. Special steering lock enabling the car to be turned in a small space.
18. We would also point out that this car is British and guaranteed for three years which compares very favourably with these cars made by other manufacturers, which can only be guaranteed for a few months.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEGERE PARMESAN GORGOUZOLA and DUTCH BALLS, CHEESES always in Stock.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES the House in India.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES French, German and Italian from the High Class Firms of good repute.

GREEK WINES and BRANDY, well matured and from the First Class distillers, and also other ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

GRIGUOLINO (CLARET) WINE, genuine and in great demand, at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0,4 Salvarsan	Rs.	8 8
	1 1-2 cc m =0,6 Salvarsan	"	10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m =0,1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	"	10 4
	1 cc m =0,2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	"	10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		"	4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" (Salvarsan) is injected in our premises.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders, Rest from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD., in Bombay, will in future be conducted by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LTD.

H. G. WEBER,
Attorney for the Bombay Branch of
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.,
and of
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LTD.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STORES.

A CLASS for INSTRUCTION in First Aid will be held on FEBRUARY, the 11th 1912, and SUNDAYS following at Sir Mangaldas's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. A fee of Rs. 2 including books, etc., for each candidate, is the only expense involved.

All applications are to be addressed to the Undersigned.

H. G. CLARK,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Centre,
St. John Ambulance Association,
Sassoon Institute Building.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NANABHAI BARIK, DAMODAR BARIK and BALKRISHNA BARIK, the last being the minor son of the said DAMODAR BARIK, under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Damodar Barik have contracted TO SELL to our clients the property hereunder described. All persons having claim against the said property by way of hahariance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Dunoan Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on or towards the East partly by a gully and partly by the property formerly of Vithaldas Gopaldas and now of Tyabaly, and on or towards the West partly by a gully and partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Cassum, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3082, New No. 9993, 3 and 4

Old Survey No, ——— and New Survey No. 5655, and 4410

assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7010 and Street Nos. 4-6, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st January, 1912, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 24th January, 1912, on presentation of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (S.T.)

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ld.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 17th Jan. 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHATURBHUJ CHAMPSEY, living on the income of his property, late of Jamnagar in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

JIWANDAS PADAMSEY, of Jamnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, nephew of the deceased .....Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Prothonotary, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 18th day of January, 1912.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

Hours occupied on journey.

	H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
" " Meerut ...	29	5
" " Saharanpur ...	30	59
" " Umballa ...	32	24
" " Bareilly ...	32	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	55
" " Lahore ...	35	50
" " Kathgodam ...	37	30
" " Amritsar ...	37	59
" " Rawalpindi ...	44	31
" " Peshawar ...	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son IBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have decided to issue 2,400 DEBENTURES of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 12 lacs), bearing interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant of the Company.

Interest payable half yearly on the 5th March and the 5th September, in each year.

The Debentures are redeemable on the 1st March, 1922.

The whole issue has been underwritten free of charge and the Debentures are now offered to the public at par.

Debentures will be issued as on the 1st March, 1912, from which date interest will accrue.

Applications for Debentures should be made on or before the 1st March, 1912, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, and interest in the meantime at 5 per cent per annum will be allowed upon all sums paid in respect of such Debentures before that date.

Forms of application can be had at the Registered Office of the Company.

For the Bombay Company Limited,
M. F. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.
Dated the 22nd January, 1912.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

MISS PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1143 of 1903.

Purshotum Gopaldas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. Sunderdas Gopaldas and
2. Jamnabai widow of Gopaldas Raghavj... ... ...Defendants.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p. m. (S. T.) by order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver in the above suit the right title and interest therein of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the two undermentioned properties belonging to them. The said properties will be sold in two separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly :—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 164 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 686, New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 & 2-8590 together with the messuage, tenement dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198-200 and all which premises are situate at and on the west side of the Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Soonderdas Virjee on or towards the south formerly by the property belonging to Parpia Pardhan but now that of Gopaldas Raghavji on or towards the east by the said Modikhana Street and on or towards the west by the house of Haridas Premji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Gopaldas Raghavji.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 164 2-3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 107, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2-8590 together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which premises are situate at and on the West side of the Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North formerly by the house of Bhagwandas Raghunathdas but since of Sundardas Morarji and now of Gopaldas Raghavji on or towards the South by the house of Dwarkadas Damodardas on or towards the East by the Modikhana Street and or towards the West formerly by the house of Ookerda Doongersey but now of Ratansi Meolji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Gopaldas Raghavji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 9, Horaby Road, Fort.

Mr. R. D. Sethna will accept and consider private offers for the sale of the said properties a week before the sale and will deal with the same as he thinks best.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree, dated the 13th November, 1911, in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911, and suit No. 650 of 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the Mills premises known as the Hope mills together with all machinery, etc.

For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, blackwood open carved chairs, settee sofas, blackwood bookstand, white painted furniture, Chival glass, teakwood, bedsteads, table, wall and hall lamps, blackwood carved teapoys, large valuable China vases, pier tables, foot stools, one large ice box, Mirzapore carpets of large and small sizes, blackwood carved low chairs, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. Beaman.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2, aged quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Manager's Residence, in "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs and paintings, carpets, almyrahs, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1912.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE.

TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, the 27th JANUARY 1912, at 9-30 (S. T.)

GRAND AMATEUR PARSEE CONCERT
of NATIVE MUSIC and SINGING
in aid of
DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL FUND.

To be publicly given by Mr. B. N. Kabrajee, kindly assisted by very nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen.

THE GRAND CHOIR consists of some 70 well-connected ladies, and a large number of gentlemen, and a very select programme of excellent native music and singing, inclusive of Choruses, Duets, Solos, etc., has been provided.

AN ITEM OF TWO of English music will also be presented in each of the two acts by qualified ladies, in which Piano Solo, Duet and Mandoline Band, to the accompaniment of Piano and Violins, have been included.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES are graciously pleased to say that they fully appreciate the excellent work done by Dr. MASSINA'S HOSPITAL, and they regret that owing to the strain of their public and private engagements, as already arranged, they will not be able to attend the Concert in person.

It may be added that SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and almost all the leading Baronets and Sir Knights have been pleased to kindly consent to attend the Concert in person with their families.

Prices of Admission :—
Reserved Rs. 5. Unreserved Rs. 3.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

Note.—There is a great demand for Reserved Seats and early booking is solicited.

English programmes to be had at one anna each at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL.

Last day for receiving PICTURES, THURSDAY, Feb. 22nd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A.,
Hon.-Sec., Elphinstone College.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, 20th February and THURSDAY, 22nd February.

1st ENTRIES CLOSE 8 P.M., on SATURDAY 10th February.

2nd ENTRIES CLOSE 8 P.M. on THURSDAY 15th February.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
Headquarters Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS.
THE IMPOSTER.
WHAT THE ROSE MEANT
&c., &c. &c., &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 6 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
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Chester, 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125° ...	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocola and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to buy Superior English-made Furniture.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, a consignment of English furniture ex s. s. "Culna" etc., consisting of 4 suites drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined silk Genoa velvet, Morocco leather, silk tapestry and velvet, 3 bedroom suites consisting of almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables and chairs, elegant English cabinets and palm stands, octagon tables and teapoys, almyrah, 3 pieces silk furniture, tapestry, cases of plates, spoons and forks for 12 persons, Morocco leather dressing bags and brief bags, flower vases and jars (copies of old masters) also sideboard, mirror almyrah Chesterfield easy chairs etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at 1st Carpenter Street near Null Bazar.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Ambabai, widow and sole executrix of the will of Narondas Panachand, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 26th January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rewoobai, widow of Bhivram, Ramjee Thosar, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th December 1908 and of a further charge dated 7th April 1909 and of another further charge dated 27th May 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and lying at 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1722, New No 8852, Old Survey No. 505 and New Survey No. 5345 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6576 (i) and Street Nos. 26-28 and bounded on the East by the property of Wasudeo Bhasker on the West by the property of Nana Balaji on the North by the property of Kashinath Hurji and others and on the South by the said 1st Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co, attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 18, Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 28th January.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, below Byculla Bridge, opposite the Stranger's Home and next to Education Society Press, the very valuable and artistic neat design, teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, Trenchet glassware, best plated ware, rich dinner and dessert sets, large screw telescopic English solid mahogany dining table for 20 persons, sideboard and dinner waggons, open carved blackwood tables and teapoys, elegant side and corner cabinets, book case, plateglass gun cupboard, zoonda almyrah, roll top office table, Remington typewriter, artistic screen, elegant best plated four-branched centre piece with coat of arms by Reed and Barton, Chubb's safe, marble clock, Jost radia fan, gold gilt clock under dome, large travelling platedware, chest with Elkington spoons and forks, velvet piled carpets, wall clock by Marcks and Co. C spring bahadhary, exercise saddle horse, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundly, satsuma and brass vases, figures, head chicks, iron with brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, silverware, books, Singer sewing machine, jardineers, red porcelain, Ditmar's majolica pillars, revolving chess-table, Stag pagoda of original porcelain work, of date about 1280, elegant and rare Moradabad marble table with 2 large fighting swan figures, marble figure of Budha, clothe gown presses, dressing and wash-hand and writing tables, copying press fancy teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing-room suit in 10 pieces, electric light cane chairs jali-made dorries, rica table ornaments, medicine chest, old Chinaware, dressing suite bags, bicycle, standing pots, about 200 garding pots plants on iron stand, etc., the property of William Marsden Hind, Esq., lately of the Brush Electric and Engineering Co., proceeded home and of others.

The property of a gentleman :—

1 Humber motor car, 4 cylinder, 15 h. p. complete with cape hood, glass screen, 2 head and 2 side lights, back light, stepny wheels with tyre, all tools, in excellent running order and condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th February, 1912, at 2 p. m., (S.T.) at Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, next to Dr. Olivera's, the effects of the late Maria Theriza Miranda, consisting of cup-boards, chest-of-drawers, tables, chairs, sofa, wearing apparels, copper and brass pots.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1912.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.

GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
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DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
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MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
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DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

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Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

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FOR SALE—A GRAND HORIZONTAL PIANO in perfect order by B. Lipp and Son. Price Rs. 300 worth double. Apply 89, Fort Street, Bombay.

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WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing !

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Manila.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

E. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER etc.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak, F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Delhi
Calcutta	Singapore	Yiello
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Kurrachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pahang	Saigon	Kobe
Shanghai (Parsik Rd., M. Ks)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEP

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
ROYAL
EXHIBITION
OF
OLD BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH January, 1912.

Every day is a day nearer the closing date when, if you have not visited us, you will have lost the opportunity of a life-time.

DO NOT DELAY! DO NOT DELAY!!

TO-DAY, from 5 P.M. to 12-30 A.M.

4 Annas only.

BANDS! BANDS!! BANDS!!!

EXHIBITS, MODELS, ARTS and CRAFTS, OLD BOMBAY.

All the Usual Side-Shows and Amusements.

STADIUM.

TO-NIGHT, a wonderful display of

FIREWORKS.

Including the novel, up-to-date, studendous and astonishing item—

The Grounding of the s.s. "Delhi" in lines of living light.

Stadium doors open at

8-15 P.M.

Seats Re. 1 and 8 Annas. Admission 4 Annas.

Note the reduced price :—

Stadium Fireworks and Exhibition, 4 Annas only.

The opportunity of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

FUTURE ENGAGEMENT.

SATURDAY 27TH JANUARY.

DANCING.

Dancing in the Stadium for Ladies and Gentlemen in fancy and evening dress.: Nautch Girls, Dancing Girls, Fire-Walking &c.

SUNDAY, 28th :—

SPECIAL FIREWORK DISPLAY.

MONDAY, 29th :—

SECOND SPECIAL PURDAH DAY.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 22.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 7-16		1-8 d
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	94 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	26 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bence	26 7-16	un	chgd
do. in New York	57 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25		01
do. at Berlin	20·50 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 5-8	3-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

BOUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

MAIL INFORMATION.

On the 3rd instant the Bank of England announced—"Set aside for the Crown Agents for the Colonies on account of Straits Settlement Note Guarantee Fund—Gold portion.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier—Good business done.
Futures Easy.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 ,,
Imports ... Nil ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·34—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·13 —04	5·16 —04	5·19 —04	5·21 —44	5·23 —04
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·25 —44	5·26 —04	5·26 —04	5·24 —04	

New York official noon call March 9·26 ; May 9·40 New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·49 ; May 9·59.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	52,000
Receipts at ,, last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	29,000
Exports to Continent	24,000
Spot Cotton—	9·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·35—03	Declined owing to expected increase in the movement and advanced later partially under realising inoreased offerings & to longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May 9·46—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	9 9-16—1-16
Futures month of Mar.	9·57 unchgd
Futures month of May	9·06—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	38 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat White Karachi	38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Done	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	2,450,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers.—Firmer.	
Barletta Busso 62 1-2lbs	38 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firm.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 1-4 unchgd
Do Months	Jan.—Done.
Victorian	
Do Months	Jan.
New South Wales	
Do Months	Jan.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...46 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-17-0 unchgd—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No, 7 quality). ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 5 1-2—1-2 Jan.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brasiers ..... £ 74
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 5-8
Standard Copper G M B ..... £ 62 13-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 12-9 Value.

SKINS SALE.

Goat Skin sale opened to-day with a good demand.
Goat Skins offered 13,08,000.
Sheep Skins offered 8,94,000.
Goat Skins Bombay par to one penny lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Quiet neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...15 13-4—11-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.
Tone—Slow demand at lower prices only limited business.
E A H & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 3—unchgd.
Month of Shipments Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Steady at unchanged prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [23RD JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
29 Boxes Sovs.	15,00,000	Sydney	Hongkong Bank.
5 Boxes Sovs.	3,75,000	Fremantle	Eastern Bank.
19 Boxes Bulk	1,51,560	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	12,75,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs.	7,50,000	Sydney	do
1 Box Sovs.	34,500	Malta	do
1 Bundle Rs.	2,000	Linga	do
63 Bars silver	99,000	Auckland	Marcantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th and 21st Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	26	31,999
B B and C I Railway ...	44	54,364

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits, while from 10th February 1s. 4 5-16d. was obtainable, but private bills are still scarce. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16 10th Feb
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...188 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day closing with sellers as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 11	0 } Sellers.
Settlement ...	... ,,	95 11	0 }

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 26 3-8 for ready and 26 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 57 3-8. Locally the market opened quiet at 66 3-4 for ready bars, but has declined during the day. There has been little business passing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	23 15 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	66 7 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	64 7 0
,, 2nd Settlement	...	,,	66 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes at Home were slight and the local market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. During the morning the tone continued very steady and it was difficult to do business in Settlements, which are now occupying the chief attention of the market. At Colaba however there was more doing in Settlements and the market closed firm as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 273	March
Good M G Broach	...	,, 264	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		,, 265	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	...	,, 263	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon	...	,, 261	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	...	,, 258 1-2	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	...	,, 247	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	,, 237	,,
Fine M G Bengal	...	,, 219 1-2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	,, 234 1-2	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 43,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·16	5·18	5·21
+03	+02	+02
April-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·24	5·26	5·27
+03	+03	+02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·29	5·29	5·27
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady and unchanged.

Ready	... Rs.	13 0 0 B T
April.-May	... ,,	11 14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 8 3 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	56	0 0
Ready White Gulburga	... ,,	55	12 0
Red Jubbalpore	... ,,	51	0 0
Black Kutni	... ,,	47	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... ,,	59	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	2 0 B. T.
Forward	... ... Rs.	11	3 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Steady	... Rs.	35	8 0
Forward	... ,,	7	2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Easier,

Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	3 0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M.	... ,,	5	4 3 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	30
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	195
Menookji Petit	2,657 1-2
Morarji Mill	2,775
New Great Eastern	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	151
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,242 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	512 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	...	22,458 bales
Wheat	... ...	...	20,645 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	...	654 ,,
Rapeseed	... ...	...	901 ,,
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	10,590 ,,
Poppyseed	... ...	...	32 ,,
Groundnuts	... ...	...	10,274 ,,
Castorseed	... ...	...	8,276 ,,
Rice	... ...	...	25,970 ,,
Myrabollams	... ...	...	4,240 ,,
Cottonseed	... ...	...	32,880 ,,
Mowrasseed	... ...	...	15 ,,
Gram	... ...	...	16,040 ,,
Joowar	... ...	...	3,356 ,,
Maize	... ...	...	2,919 ,,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th January.

23 Parade.—To-morrow, Thursday 25th January 1912.

Lecture for Proficiency candidates. Parade at Head Quarters at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes,

24 Parades.—Saturday 27th January 1912.

Gun Drill and Fire Disciplins at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

25 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week-ending Sunday 28th instant.

No 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.

No 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

26. Musketry—Sunday 29th January 1912.

Spoon Competitions at Ghat Kopar.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th January.

94. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows :—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

To-morrow, Thursday 25th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

92. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance—On Saturday the 27th instant.

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 26th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 26th and open in camp on the 27th instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

95 Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 28th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic—9 a.m.

Church of England—11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, uniform side arms only.

96. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 7201 Cyclist E Gawthorne, "E" Coy from 1st February to 31st May 1912.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that all entries for Corps Sports to be held during Camp will close on January 30th. Entries must be made to Capt T. H. Potts.

Another outbreak of spy mania has occurred at Coblenz, where a barrister's clerk has been arrested on suspicion of rendering "espionage service" to France. The man is said to be an ex-member of the French Foreign Legion. A French language teacher named Vermot has been arrested at Frankenstein (Silesia) on suspicion of complicity in the escape of Captain Lux from the fortress of Glatz. He is said to be an ex-sergeant of Captain Lux's regiment at Belfort. It is stated that he arrived at Frankenstein in November, and that he made periodical trips to Glatz for the ostensible purpose of giving French lessons. Vermot denies the allegations.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENISON-SMITH.—January 2, at Sathkya Tea Estate, Dooars, the wife of A Denison-Smith, of a son.

MEADOWS.—January 8, at Agra, the wife of Captain W A Meares, Indian Medical service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ABREO.—January 22, at Mangalore, Peter Abreo, son of Mr. C. S. Abreo, and Assistant of Messrs. Parry and Co., aged 34.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

Memorial Meeting re the late Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Pleaders' Room, Esplanade Police Court.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m. ; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim : "A business man must adapt himself to the natural conditions as they exist."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

LECTURE.—Mr. F. K. Dadachanji will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society this (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject :—"The Light of the Avesta and the Gathas.' Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Vorwaerts" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m., to-morrow, Thursday.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Oceanian" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 27th instant.—Supplemental mails for L. Marqui's and South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Umhloti" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday the 27th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

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24 Parades.—Saturday 27th January 1912.

Gun Drill and Fire Disciplins at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

25 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week-ending Sunday 28th instant.

No 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.

No 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

26. Musketry—Sunday 29th January 1912.

Spoon Competitions at Ghat Kopar.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th January.

94. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows :—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

To-morrow, Thursday 25th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

92. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance—On Saturday the 27th instant.

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 26th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 26th and open in camp on the 27th instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

95 Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 28th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic—9 a.m.

Church of England—11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, uniform side arms only.

96. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 7201 Cyclist E Gawthorne, "E" Coy from 1st February to 31st May 1912.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that all entries for Corps Sports to be held during Camp will close on January 30th. Entries must be made to Capt T. H. Potts.

Another outbreak of spy mania has occurred at Coblenz, where a barrister's clerk has been arrested on suspicion of rendering "espionage service" to France. The man is said to be an ex-member of the French Foreign Legion. A French language teacher named Vermot has been arrested at Frankenstein (Silesia) on suspicion of complicity in the escape of Captain Lux from the fortress of Glatz. He is said to be an ex-sergeant of Captain Lux's regiment at Belfort. It is stated that he arrived at Frankenstein in November, and that he made periodical trips to Glatz for the ostensible purpose of giving French lessons. Vermot denies the allegations.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RECEIVER.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar delivered judgment on a motion for the discharge of receivers in the suit brought by Bachu Harkisondass against Khusalbhai Nanabhai and others.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that this suit was filed by the plaintiff, a minor, against, amongst others, Nagindass Bhagwandass, the fifth defendant, for a declaration that he was solely entitled to the whole of the ancestral property and that the fifth defendant was not entitled to any interest therein and was not a co-partner with the plaintiff. The case went up to the Privy Council, and it had been held that Nagindass had an interest in the property and that he was a co-partner with the plaintiff. The question of their respective shares was not yet settled. In December 1908, Sir Balchandra Krishna and Mr. Abdeally M. Kajiji, Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court, were appointed joint receivers of the estate. Both the plaintiff and the fifth defendant were minors at the date of the appointment of the receivers. The plaintiff was still a minor, but the fifth defendant had recently attained his majority. After attaining his majority, he had taken out a notice of motion for the discharge of the receivers or in the alternative for certain directions to them. The notice came on for argument before his Lordship in November, when he found that very serious allegations of mismanagement, waste and extravagant expenditure were made against the receivers and were principally directed against Mr. Kajiji. Before proceeding with the further hearing of the motion, his Lordship adjourned the motion and directed Mr. Kajiji to read all the affidavits and to make an affidavit replying to such allegations as were made against him and his co-receiver, stating fully what work they had been doing and generally saying anything that they might desire to state on the motion. In conformity with the directions of the Court, Mr. Kajiji had made an affidavit. The motion was renewed before his Lordship on the 8th of January, when Mr. Inverarity argued the case for the fifth defendant with great fulness ; after hearing Counsel, his Lordship reserved judgment as he desired to study all the affidavits. He had now done so and he had now come to a very clear and definite conclusion that the allegations of waste, mismanagement, and extravagant expenditure made against Mr. Kajiji were wholly unfounded and it was a matter of great regret that those acting on behalf of the fifth defendant should have lent themselves to an attack against one, who, his Lordship found, was working on a nominal remuneration of a Rs. 1,000 a year with great zeal and in the best interests of the estate entrusted to him, and who was devoting a great deal of his time and energy to the management of this estate.

On the merits of the application, his Lordship said that the main portion of the estate consisted of extensive rice and paddy fields situated at Kasseo in the Colaba district, and it was admitted by the fifth defendant that the receivers' management thereof up to July, 1911, was satisfactory. It appeared that there was considerable bitterness of feeling between the plaintiff and his mother on the one side and the fifth defendant and his mother on the other side, and on a careful consideration of all the materials placed before his Lordship, he had come to the conclusion that the whole trouble and difficulty in management was due to the conduct of one Ranchhordass, the husband of the fifth defendant's sister. He was employed previously by the receivers on a salary of Rs. 75 a month, and was in sole management of Kasseo property for some time. He misconducted himself and had to be removed. Since then he had done everything in his power to hamper the receivers in their management and to put every conceivable difficulty in the way of those, who were appointed by the receivers to manage the property on their behalf. Ranchhordass seemed to have obtained complete mastery over the fifth defendant and his mother, and the removal of the receiver would only mean complete domination of Ranchhordass over the whole estate for a period of seven years before the plaintiff came of age. That he was an unscrupulous man, totally unfit to be entrusted with the management of this estate was abundantly clear from the materials which were to be gathered from the affidavits. Under no circumstances, would his Lordship entrust the plaintiff's interest to the fifth defendant, more especially while he was under the domination of Ranchhordass, who in spite of all his explanations, impressed his Lordship as an exceedingly troublesome man bent on self aggrandisement. On the merits, therefore, his Lordship was of opinion that to remove the receivers and to entrust the management of the estate to the fifth defendant would very seriously jeopardise the interests of the minor plaintiff and such management would result in great danger and loss to the estate.

In the alternative, his Lordship was asked to direct the receivers to dismiss two persons. This he declined to do. He had entire confidence in Mr. Kajiji's discretion. He had no doubt whatever that if Mr. Kajiji found that the continuance of these men in the service was detrimental to the estate, he would dismiss them.

His Lordship, accordingly, refused the application and dismissed the motion. Costs of the parties were to come out of the estate and to be debited to their shares.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rattonsey Assaria and Company against Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, to recover Rs. 2,515 as damages resulting to them from the negligence of the defendants.

The case has been reported.

In delivering his judgment, his Lordship said that the only question he had to try was whether the defendants were guilty of negligence so as to make them liable in law to pay damages to the plaintiffs. Negligence in law was not the omission of all possible precautions against all possible emergencies. It was the omission on the part of a prudent or a reasonable man to do something which he ought to do being "guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulated the conduct of human affairs." Rainfall in the latter part of October was not an ordinary occurrence. His Lordship, therefore, held that the defendants were not guilty of any negligence and he accordingly dismissed the suit with all costs.

A BARRISTER'S CLAIM.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Mr. Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, against the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Limited, for an account of the commission due to him under his agreement with the Company, and to recover Rs. 34,926, being the loss sustained by him owing to the failure of the defendants in giving effect to the arrangement and the capitalised value of the annual income of Rs. 6,350, and for costs.

Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Raikes, Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia and Mr. Baptista appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he was appointed a canvasser of the Company in 1895, under arrangement by which the plaintiff was to get ten per cent. on the first premium, and five per cent. on renewal premiums and it was further agreed that when the plaintiff had secured seven lakhs of business he was to be allowed ten per cent. commission all round with retrospective effect. Disputes arose, but an arrangement was arrived at in July, 1898, by which the agreement of 1895 was confirmed subject to certain variations. The plaintiff worked as the defendants' canvasser and secured seven lakhs of business and drew money as he wanted, but no final adjustment of accounts had been made. Recently, when the plaintiff asked for a final settlement, the defendants only allowed him five per cent on the ground that the parties, in respect of which the premium had become payable, came within the jurisdiction of certain agents of the Company. The defendants also declined to allow commission on portions of premium, which were set off against the bonus or profits. He submitted that such appropriation by a policy-holder could not deprive the canvasser of his commission. By an arrangement with the defendants, the plaintiff employed one Peter Arango as his sub-canvasser on terms set out in writing, and the defendants did not object to such appointment, but put him (Peter) off on diverse pretences. The failure of the defendants to carry out the arrangements had put the plaintiff to a loss of Rs. 34,926, and also of an annual income of Rs. 6,350.

The defence was that the position of the plaintiff under the arrangement was that of an agent and not a canvasser. In December, 1897, the arrangement was put an end to by the defendants' letter, but the plaintiff was thereafter allowed to work as an agent subject to the rules of the Company. They relied on the plaintiff's letter of April, 1901, by which he resigned the agency as he was about to become a barrister. Accounts of the commission were regularly submitted till the 30th of June 1907 and were accepted and signed by the plaintiff without any reservation. They admitted that they had allowed 5 per cent. on the renewal of premiums but said the plaintiff had accepted the same. Since April, 1901, the plaintiff had done no work for the Company, and was not legally entitled to any commission and in any event he could have no claim to higher rate of commission than five per cent. In life assurance business, the expression "renewal premia" means the sum actually paid by the assured. The full amount of commission due to the plaintiff down to July, 1898, was Rs. 2,647, and that amount had been paid to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his commission. The defendants' manager had never seen or held any communication with Peter Arango, and had never put him off on any pretext. They submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the reliefs claimed, and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

A PRINCE'S COMPLAINT.

Accused Convicted.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Abdulla Khakibhoy Readymoney with disposing of stolen property, namely a pair of bracelets. Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the accused Mr. S. G. Velinker, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Fereira, Solisitor, watched the case on behalf of Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank.

His Worship, in the course of his decision said the prosecution had succeeded in establishing beyond reasonable doubt that the jewellery pledged by the complainant with Abdul Hussein was subsequently transferred to the bank. It seemed from the evidence of Abdul Hussein that he did not wish to incriminate the accused and his Worship had no doubt that the pair of bracelets which formed the subject of inquiry was among the jewellery pledged with the bank. His Worship further held that the prosecution had also succeeded in establishing that the bracelets had been

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamm Line steamer Arenfels, 2732 tons Captain F. Nells, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Monday for Karachi, &c. with a general cargo.

The Indian Lloyd Co's steamer Ryabergen, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Burger, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rotterdam with a general cargo and coal.

The steamer Buffalo, 4096 tons, Captain C. Jansen, will sail to-day for Port Said in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons, Captain F. Alton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Dandolo, 3197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Shaik Burkhud, 157 tons, Captain C. Parks, sailed yesterday for Perim in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Bargh.....R I Marine
R I M Dufferin...Buddleston .....R I M

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
C&S Dido.....	3127	Bunton			J F & Co
D & E Newby Hall...	2481	Parker ...	L'pool		K N & Co
P Naderi.....	1168	Hughes			B & P S N Co
K Northumbria...	2756	Medley...	Ant...	2-3.	W & A G & Co
P Beckbergen ...	2447	Dettond ...	Ant...	25-1.	T M & Co
P Ehrenfels.....	2780	Weyhantes.....			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Culna	3963	Farquharson...	Antwerp...	25-1...	M M & Co
4 Barrington Court...	..2334	Williams	D'kirk...		Captain
5 Clan Macalister.....	3065	Makepeace.....	Cochin...	27-1.	J F & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine ...	Dunkirk...	25-1...	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra.....	2129	Chevalh...	Trieste...		A L S N Co
9 Palamcotta ...	2207	Cuthbuh ...	Durban ...		M M & Co
10&11 Deranha.....	4785	Hickey...	Shanghai...	28-2...	P & O Co
12 & 13 Oceana ...	3507	Jones			P & O Co
14 Kola 510	Elton.....	Basreh...	25-1		M M & Co
15 Bo Maru.....	3389	Nogachi.....			N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Balasto 2391	Lewellin	Aden ...	3-2.....	P & O Co

P & O Dock.

Alavi 2324	Gray	Bo & P S N Co
B I Dock.			
Patiala.....1929	Johnson	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
22	Ryebergen	Surger.....	R'dam, Dec 15
23	Anenfels	Nells	H'burg, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
23	Sheikh Burkhud..	Parks	Perim
	Dandolo	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
	Surada.....	Alton	Calcutta

The steamer Buffalo, Captain Jansen, obtained her portclearance yesserday for Port Said.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bunce, for China.
" Ryebergen, for Antwerp, &c.
" Ehrenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baindia s—1 bale wool, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—56 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co ; 1,050 cwts oil cakes, Jamshed Oil Mills; 520 cwts myrabollams L Pragji ; 21 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 143 cwts fishmaws, A Hussein and Co ; 210 cwts hemp grade, A Salmon and Co ; 53 cwts dry chillies, H Pragjie ; 100 bales hemp F Khoobshand ; 100 bales hemp H Gavindjee ; 41 bales hides, and skins R M Kooka ; 48 bales hides, H A Oomer ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, J M Rahimtoola; 239 cwts dry ginger, M Jafferbhoy ; 1 bale hides, W Remail and Co ; 1 3-4 cwts ivory, M Bulvidas; 30 bales skins, A E and H Mahomed ; 2,000 cwts mussoor, L Dreyfus and Co; 1 case woollen shudder, 3 bales carpets, Y H Desai and Co.

FOR HULL.

Westbridge s—11,950 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee; 28,250 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee ; 1,000 cwts cotton seed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,040 cwts cottonseed, 2,040 cwts castorseed, G. Khimjee ; 2,001 castorseed W Blythe and Co ; 80 bales hemp S Surajmal and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoorndas and Co ; 14,000 cwts maize, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Jetnabhai and Co ; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, T Toolsidas ; 4,000 cottonseed, W Beche and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee.

Rhodesia s—2,000 cwts maize, and 38,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 8,275 cwts castorseed, L Pragjie ; 4,080 cwts cottonseed, W Blythe and Co ; 800 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,158 cwts cottonseed, M Valebdas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Northumbria s—250 cwts wheat bran, H A Esmail.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 228 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Beckbergen s—100 bales hemp and 50 bales cotton-waste, C Peraj and Co ; 129 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 120 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoorndas and Co ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 1007 cwts myrabollams, J Nur Aberam and Co ; 2,080 cwts maize, M Valabdhas ; 2,001 cwts ground nut, Ebjie Oomeejee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrington Court s—986 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 406 cwts horse, E Mahomed ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1 case rough garnet, A Souvenger and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—550 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—26 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Assaye s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales twist, C Bhavanidas; 1,550 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Varsmarta s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Varsmarta s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton H N Madrasvalla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Varsmarta s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

The bath tub tax, a relic of olden times, is about to be abolished in Montreal. When the tax was imposed baths were purely luxuries for the rich

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

SEASON DEPOSITS.

Rate for 2 to 3 months deposits for sums over Rs. 5,000 is 6 per. cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4 1-2 per cent. p. a.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards. Interest at 3 per cent. p. a. on daily balances from January to June and at 2 1-2 per cent. p. a. from July to December.

All kind of Banking business transacted.

SHARES.—A few shares are available. Applications should be sent with Rs. 5 per each Share applied for.

This Bank was registered on 22nd December, 1911.

Its working Capital—

on 4th January, 1912, was	Rs.	3,04,000
on 8th	"	"	"	4,18,000
on 12th	"	"	"	4,85,000
on 16th	"	"	"	5,10,000
on 19th	"	"	"	7,19,000

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Registered Office, GRESHAM BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Kolla Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE

WATCHMAKER.

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REPAIRER OF

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No. 41, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST FIRMS,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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Messrs. Thornhill and Co ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet (3rd Baronet) ; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bart (2nd Bart) ; The Hon. Sir Justice Lawrence H. Jenkins, High Court ; The Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebjee, High Court ; The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court ; Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Small Cause Court ; Mr. J. Sander Slater, Chief Magistrate ; The Hon. Mr Basil Lang, Advocate-General, High Court ; Sir G. Cotton, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co ; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay ; Mr. Rienzi Walton, Ex. Engineer ; Mr. C. R. Fox, Master in Equity, High Court ; Mr. S. Newcome Fox, Barrister-at-Law ; Mr. James McDonald, J. P. and President of the Municipal Corporation ; Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Brigade Surgeon ; Mr. Dhramsey Morarjee Gooculdas ; Mr. J. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court ; Mr. D. Jolley for Port Officer, Dock Master, Prince's Dock ; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett ; Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehanghirjee Wadia ; Mr. F. R. Viccaji, Barrister-at-Law ; Mr. C. Tyebjee, Solicitor, High Court ; Mr. W. G. Mayhew, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; Mr. W. G. Corke, First Assistant Port Officer ; Messrs. Rogers and Co, Chemists and Druggists ; Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons, Merchants ; Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper ; Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Merchant ; Mr. Jeewanji Heerjeebhoy Readymoney ; Major O. M. Creagh, Commandant ; Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Loco Superintendent, S. M. Railway.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Hasion Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

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THE

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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 24th January, 1912.

"BURMA THE CINDERELLA."

TIME is of no value to Burmans and never has been a fact which may account for the neglect of the communications of their country. They prefer to use the tracks they have to the railways where the rail is laid, and as the Burman is so wondrously contented and cheerful with things as he finds them it is little wonder that the local Government leaves them as they are. There may come an awakening some day though the dawn may be long deferred. The Rangoon press now and again endeavours to hasten it but without effect and though it may pour forth the vials of its wrath on the subject of roadless Burma, no roads are made and the Administration slumbers on and with it the Burman who being easily satisfied and having all he wants, asks for nothing. Sir George Scott, who knows more about Burma than anybody else, is anxious that Burma should be induced to exert herself and that she should be given the means of leading an active life. The other day before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Sir George read a paper entitled "Burma the Cinderella" and in it rated the Administration for its neglect of a valuable province. Thirty years ago he pointed out the British Government took the Federated Malay States in hand. During that time the States have constructed more than 2,500 miles of roads and if the line in Johore is added, over six hundred miles of railway. Contrast this with Burma which will only just exceed fifteen hundred miles of railway when the Southern Shan States line is finished some years hence and the total of the roads, in short instalments all over the country, is only a trifle over the thousand miles. In another fifteen years Tenasserim will have been in our hands for a century. It is simply a prolongation of the Federated Malay States country northwards and it has neither roads nor railways. Lower Burma generally has no roads to speak of though it has been sixty years in our hands and the railways, except those constructed in the last few years, are simply a means of getting to the Upper Province and there they stop. According to Sir George Scott, the misfortune of Burma always has been that it is in a recess. The only real entrance to the country has always been by the sea and it still remains Burma's only way of communication with the outside world. Still Burma "goes on increasing its gross revenue receipts and the Indian Government as a sign of its approval appropriates half the land revenue instead of the third which used to satisfy it."

The neglect of Burma is attributed to the fact that it is isolated from India. As Sir George Scott puts it Burma is as much separated from India as if it were an island and throughout its history it has been treated by India very much as if it were an island. The idea is slowly being given up that it is a land of swamps and marshes. There is a vague impression that there are two Burmas, just as there are a Northern and a Southern Nigeria. Burma is not treated, he says, as if she were a province of India on the same level as the other provinces. An official in Burma is looked upon very much as if he were in a kind of Botany Bay. He cannot run up to Simla or Calcutta, if he wishes to explain a question with regard to the province or raise a point which relates to himself. The result therefore has been that Burma has been looked upon as an outsider and left very much to itself. We had done little to improve communications, the idea of the Indian Government has been that Burma had all the transport that it needs and that any money that was available might be much more profitably disposed of elsewhere. Consequently it was a quarter of century before Lower Burma had any railway line and then it was only a metre gauge and probably would not have been given them if the Indian Government had not had the rails on hand. "They were intended for a light railway inland from Suakim, but that idea was given up and so they were shipped to Burma, for want of a better place, and to keep Sir Ashley Eden quiet. Eight years later the line to Toungoo was opened. This was probably due more to political considerations than with any other idea of benefiting the province and probably there was also the reflection that the bore on the Sitang river was a danger to the despatch of troops as it had very clearly proved itself to be on one occasion when it drowned a whole detachment of sepoys."

Burma wants to be connected with India and Sir George Scott declares that it would be to the advantage of both countries commercially, strategically and politically, though it has been said that it would never pay. Sir George differs from this view and says that what is wanted is through communication. The Indian Railway system is just as much landlocked as that of Burma. It needs communication with Europe just as much as Burma needs direct connection with India. Both of them have alternative lines. That from India through Afghanistan by way of Kandahar and Herat is the most direct and the simplest and cheapest. Five hundred miles through easy country with nothing out of the way in the matter of climate would connect Indian with the Russian lines. But there is the alternative through Mekran which has the advantage that the fleet would be able to help it in case of danger and it would re-assert our interests in a great part of Southern Persia which we so needlessly ignored in the Anglo-Russian convention. In the same way there are alternative lines of connection between India and Burma. "Because the most direct lines from Assam to Burma goes through Manipur there is no reason why we should give up the much easier route over the Patkoi range on the ground that there are very few people in the intervening country, still less why we should climb over the A-eug Pass and through the Bay of Bengal along to Chittagong, where, when it is reached there is still no connection with the Indian railway system. The Shan invaders of Assam went over the Patkoi range. There is no reason why the railway should not follow them with a much more laudable purpose in view." Sir George Scott is emphatic in his declaration that what Burma wants is through communication with India and therefore inevitably with Europe. "It is no use saying there would be no through freight. There would be plenty of intermediate freight to warrant a Government guarantee."

REDISTRIBUTION IN THE PAST.

REDISTRIBUTION schemes now seem to be in fashion since the Delhi Durbar announcement of new provinces, to be created out of old ones, and several projects are put forth or rather old projects are revived of further changes in the old landmarks of the country. Sind is annexed on paper to the Punjab and Burma taken altogether from India and handed over to the colonies. There is something in these schemes, only they are premature. The changes about to be made in Bengal ought, we should think, to engross all the spare time and energy of the Government and leave them little leisure or inclination to launch upon other schemes of a similar kind for a considerable time to come, say till the next Delhi Durbar at least. Lord Curzon when he introduced his ill-starred measure of partitioning Bengal was generally supposed to be innovating in the matter of disturbing old boundaries of provinces. But in fact he was doing what had been several times done by his predecessors in former times. Nearly the whole of the present United Provinces were formerly included in Bengal, and like Bengal were under the immediate control of the Governor-General-in-Council. In 1833 they were separated by an Act of Parliament from Bengal, and two years later another Act created them into a Lieutenant Governorship. Bengal itself was created a like Lieutenant Governorship still later in 1853 up till which year the Governors-General used to control it very inefficiently it must be said. The arrangement which was announced at the Delhi Durbar and which is now in active progress of raising it to a Governorship is thus only the completion of the scheme of 1853 whereby it was first removed from the direct control of the supreme Government which was too much preoccupied with other things to govern this province efficiently. The Supreme Government had still much to do with Bengal as it continued its headquarters in its capital city of Calcutta. Now it has entirely withdrawn itself from that province, which will henceforth pursue its ideal destinies without being overshadowed by the higher Government within its midst. Uptill 1858 the division of Delhi belonged to the United or old North-West Provinces ; but the events of the Mutiny suggested its transfer to the province of the Punjab and to this extent the North-West Provinces were partitioned. It must be said that the latter had just before the Mutiny received a large accretion by the annexation of Oudh which was joined to them, so that the taking over of Delhi was no great blow. Another instance of partition and redistribution is afforded by Kanara. Both the North and South Kanaras formerly were part of the Madras Presidency to which they came from the wars with Tipu of Mysore. from Coorg and other sources. But in 1861 North Canara was partitioned off from Madras and given over to Bombay owing to its relations with the latter and especially to the fact that its forests supplied the Bombay dockyards with timber for ship-building. A greater and more serious partition was made six years later when by an Act of Parliament the Straits Settlements including Singapore, Malacca and Penang were taken away from the Government of India altogether, and given to the Colonial Office. From the beginning of the nineteenth century they formed a part of our Government which had conquered and administered them. Thus it will be seen partition and redistribution are no new things in India.

THE DIVORCE COMMISSION.

AN interesting event, which may now be expected very shortly, is the publication of report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to enquire into the law of divorce and its administration, and naturally the London Press, has already contained forecasts, more or less vague, of the recommendations which will be made by the members. The long delay in issuing the report had given the impression in some quarters that no report at all would be forthcoming, but this now proves to be an error. The report, in fact, has been delayed by the conflicting character of the views which the various members hold upon the subject, and that opinions should be so various is hardly surprising, when we remember how remarkably divergent was the evidence which the witnesses gave. Therefore, it is stated in usually well-informed quarters that two reports will be forthcoming, by a majority and a minority. The majority, it is understood, will recommend the empowering of county-courts to deal with cases within well-defined restrictions. Should stipendiary magistrates have the power to grant divorce in the same way as they have authority to grant separation orders, it would be impossible for them to do this work without addition to their numbers It is believed that a substantial majority of the Commissioners will recommend extensive alterations in the law of divorce, following the lead of the Chairman, Lord Gorell, who, when President of the Divorce Division, recommended several changes in the present marriage laws. No doubt the members of the Commission were much impressed by the evidence of the representatives of the Women's Co-operative Guild, numbering 27,000, who urged that there should be an equal moral standard for men and women, and that the grounds of divorce should be the same. In view of this expression of opinion, and a body of general evidence bearing on this point, it is reasonable to expect that the Royal Commission will be in favour of recommending a reform in this direction. Also it is fully expected that the Commission will favour the extension of the facilities for applying for a divorce *in forma pauperis*. Finally, an interesting point relates to the Press, for it is believed that an effort will be made to check the indiscreet publication of details of evidence, without imposing any restriction upon the publicity of the court. The intention, no doubt, is a good one, but it will be extremely difficult to frame regulations to deal with this matter, and more difficult still to put them into practice without unpleasant friction. We can foresee trouble between the officials of the Divorce Court and the newspapers.

THEIR Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, last evening, gave a ball at Government House, Malabar Point which was largely attended.

THE Commander-in-Chief has postponed his departure on tour to Southern India until the 27th instant.

THE Yuvaraj of Mysore and party returned to Bangalore from Calcutta yesterday.

MR. A. T. FORBES, British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, has been granted one year's leave,

As a recognition of the hard duties which fell upon the police force of the United Provinces at Delhi and elsewhere during the King's visit every member of the force so employed will he granted casual leave not exceeding ten days on two occasions in place of the single period ordinarily allowed.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. C. J. Baldwin, B. A., of the Oxford University to the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Government High and Normal School, Rangoon.

IT is now proposed that the All-India Moslem League should hold its next annual session in Calcutta. His Highness the Aga Khan is to preside. The date has not yet been settled, but it is likely to be early in March, and a record attendance is expected in view of the importance of the questions in connection with the administrative changes in Bengal and Behar, which are to be discussed.

IN reference to the list published of the members of the Railway Conference, it is now stated that the Hon'ble Sir James Meston was not a member. He merely attended once or twice at the special request of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. The Financial Member of the Conference was Mr. Johnston, the Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department.

EFFORTS are being made to persuade Mr. Lloyd-George to withdraw his ban upon the proposed Welsh national tribute to him.

THE P. and O. liner "Arabia," which arrived at Plymouth in mail week reported the loss of her flying bridge, which was carried away during a storm in the Gulf of Lyons.

IMPORTATION into England of cotton from Algiers is a somewhat new feature, says the "Shipping Gazette." A shipment of ninety-seven bales has just been landed by the Cunard liner "Lycia," which arrived in mail week from Algiers.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of insurance is being effected at Lloyd's against a general election taking place during 1912. A week before the last English mail left the premium on the risk stood at ten guineas per cent. The premium has now advanced to fifteen guineas per cent.

THE National Bank of Nicaragua, the first institution of its kind to be established in the United States, has been incorporated. The certificate of incorporation was filed at Hartford (Conn). under the State laws of Connecticut. The authorised capital stock is dols. 5,000,000 (£1,000,000). The Bank will not transact any domestic business, but will act as fiscal and distributing agent and depository for Nicaragua.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5.

In spite of the importance of the Marathon race at the Olympic Games, very little attempt is made to encourage stayers in England. One of the few clubs showing interest in the matter is the Newcastle Harriers, who held their annual road race from Morpeth to Newcastle on Saturday. A good field contested the event, J. Braid of Durham proving the best of the 41 runners. The roads were heavy, but he managed to run the 13 3-4 miles in 75 mins. 33 secs., which is 2 1-4 mins. worse than F. Reay's record for the course. The latter only required to win the race once more to make the Challenge Cup his own, but he could do no better than finish fifth.

WONDERFUL FOREIGN STAYERS.

The Marathon race on the Powderhall track, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, served to show how Scandinavian nations have forged to the front in regard to staying power. Last year Hans Holmer proved successful in record time, and he was strongly fancied to win again. He made a bold bid, but was beaten a matter of four yards by W. Kolehmainen of Finland. The winner is a brother to the athlete who won the four miles' amateur championship of England last July, and as he is only 22 years of age, something great will be expected of him in the future. Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, led for nearly 15 miles, but ran too fast and had to retire. F. Cameron of Nova Scotia then carried on the pace making until the winner took up the task at 21 miles and kept the lead to the end. The winner's time was 2 hours 32mins. 56 1-2secs., only 12 secs. slower than Holmer's record for the 26 miles 385 yards. Holmer was born in London, but is of Scandinavian origin, and remembering the records of Lunderstrom, Svanberg, Johnson and others, it is evident that the hardy northern races are strong in distance running.

LAWN TENNIS.

Australasia appears to have a firm grip on the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup, the decisive victory of the holders over the Americans at Christchurch this week coming as a surprise to home experts. That the holders would retain the trophy was rather expected, but no one here anticipated that America would fail to gain even one victory. The big surprise was the defeat of W. A. Larned by R. Heath, and the latter evidently excelled himself on his native soil. At the moment it is difficult to see what country has a chance to wrest the cup from the holders, but France may have to be considered before long. A big World's championship tournament is to be promoted in Paris, during the summer, and this will certainly boom the game in France. Decuis and Gobert have already proved their worth, and with a few more of their sort, France will be able to challenge the best.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers are naturally on good terms with themselves as a result of the second Test Match in Australia. There are several matters for satisfaction from an English point of view. Firstly the visitors appear to have discovered how to play the googlie bowling of Dr. Horden, who virtually won the first Test Match at Sydney. Secondly, S. Barneshas found his form with the ball, and if only Hearne and Hitch can follow the example of the Staffordshire bowler, our attack should bother the Australians in the remaining Tests. Congratulations are due to young Hearn on his century, a fine performance for a youth in his second Test match. The many friends of J. Hobbs are also delighted that he has now made a century against the Australians in a Test match.

Talking about cricket, a noted player in G. A. Faulkner of South Africa, had the misfortune to break his leg, whilst playing in a football match at Old Buckenham on New Year's Day. It is to be hoped he will make a quick recovery, and that the mishap will not prevent his doing justice to South Africa, in the triangular matches during the summer.

BOXING.

Paris is now mentioned as the likely venue of the match between Johnson and McVea, and the men will probably meet on the night of the Grand Prix. France is certainly looking up in matters boxing, and Bomb Wells is ready to meet Kid McCoy of America in the Gay City, if a club will offer suitable inducements. Wells is receiving challenges right and left, McGoorty and Moran of America, and Gunner Moir also being after him.

Moran met Storbeck of South Africa in London, on Tuesday, but the bout did not turn out very well. Moran did slightly the best for three rounds after which Storbeck forced the work and he appeared to be on top when the gong sounded at the end of the seventh round. Unfortunately he did not hear it, and striking Noran, after the American had gone to his corner, there was nothing but disqualification to come to Storbeck. The parties concerned are naturally upset at the ending, and another match will be decided shortly.

THE TURF.

The latest sensation in the Turf world is the closing of Middle Hill on Epsom Downs for training purposes. The Grand Stand Association is responsible for this, the purpose being to give the turf a rest for three months, so that the course will be good for the Spring meeting. The object is a good one, but as the public have certain rights regarding Epsom Downs, it is a moot point, whether it is well to recognise the power of the Grand Stands Association in the matter. Probably the best thing to do would be to remove the barriers across the course, so as to show that the authority of the body named is not recognised, and for the trainers to voluntarily agree not to gallop their horses on Middle Hill for three months.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The Liverpool executive would not hear of a lowest and highest weight of 10 st. and 12 st. 7 lbs. for the Grand National at first, and the old conditions were advertised. The National Hunt Stewards stuck to their guns however, and now Mr. Topham has given way and agreed that the bottom weight shall be 10 st. This may lead to smaller fields, but we can well spare some of the animals which have no earthly chance of even getting the course, besides being a danger to others. Far better have a dozen cracks compete, with a fair chance of getting a clear course, than twice that number of starters and several of the good chasers put out of court by riderless animals and the blunders of others.

WELCOME ENTRIES.

Sportsmen welcomed the entries for the Spring Handicaps yesterday, as this marks another step towards the flat racing season. There is a falling off of 20 in the entry for the Lincoln Handicap, but with Hornets Beauty, Sunspot, Mercuito, Spanish, Prince, and the Story among the 44 entrants, there is plenty of material for an interesting race. The Kempton Park Jubilee promises well with Hornets Beauty, Whisk Broom, Sir Martin, Mushroom, Greenback and other fliers entered. The matter for most satisfaction however, is the splendid international entry of 41 for the Ascot Gold Cup. France has sent 11, including Basse Point, Cambourg, and Au d'Atout, so that our cracks—Steadfast, King William, Lemberg, Bronzino, Kilbrony and White Star, will have something to do to prevent the spoils going across the channel.

FOOTBALL.

Brilliant work by the forwards was the main feature of the Ireland vs. France Rugby match in Paris on New Year's Day. The visitors were excellent in the scrums and splendid in the loose and it is safe to say that the Irish forwards will be a big factor in this season's internationals. It will not do to underrate the Frenchmen, and it is well to remember their victory over Scotland last season.

Another important match this week was the Northern Union Test between England and Australia at Birmingham. The visitors were the better side, but the score (33 points to 8) flatters them, the injury to Ramsdell being a handicap to the English team.

SOCCER.

The big match of the week was the meeting of Celtic and Glasgow Rangers on New Year's Day, which attracted upwards of 70,000 people. The great win of the Rangers over Kilmarnock on the Saturday, when the champions scored 6 goals to 1, had made them confident of beating Celtic, but a different result was forthcoming. The home players excelled themselves, the halves breaking up the attacks of the Rangers, whilst Quinn showed all his best form in the front rank and scored two out of the three goals, which led to the Rangers going down for the second time this season.

Newcastle United, the leaders of the English League, also had a reverse on New Year's Day. Their five goals to 2 defeat of Bolton on Saturday, was brilliant, but they failed to show much dash on visiting Sheffield United, the home side scoring twice to their rival's once.

FRANCE IMPROVING.

The English amateurs had an easy task against France in the International Soccer match at Tufnell Park, London, on New Year's Day. The visitors showed plenty of dash, but have much to learn about combination and coolness when about to shoot. England scored twice in the first half, and added five more goals during the second period. But for the fine goal keeping of De Gastyn, the score would have been much bigger, the custodian being excellent. Although beaten by such a margin, France is improving and will yet take a higher place in the Association world.

IN GENERAL.

Holmer, Longboat, and Kolehmainen have agreed to run a 15 miles' race at Edinburgh, on February 3rd.

H. W. Stevenson's health demands that he shall take a thorough rest, consequently he will not defend the championship of the B. C. C. The Grand Prix Motor-car race for 1912 has attracted 48 entries, of which fifteen are from England.

A hockey match at the Princes ice rink on Saturday, ended in the club team, beating a Canadian team by 12 goals to 2.

Cheshire is going strong in the hockey field, Middlesex being defeated at Oxton on Monday, by 6 goals to 3.

The annual New Year's £100 Sculling handicap on the Tyne ended in favour of J. Walsh of Whickham, who had 20 secs. start from E. Barry.

G. Gray made a fine break of 415 last evening, but was still nearly 900 points behind Stevenson, when play ceased. With nearly eight days more to play however, he has plenty of time to get on terms.

Fred Lindrum of Australia was also seen to advantage yesterday, when he made a break of 363, and he looks likely to beat Reece in their match.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

More Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Regarding the appointment of Lord Carmichael, as the Governor of Bengal, the *Statesman* writes: "We have reason to be thankful that the new system is to be inaugurated by an administrator of tried abilities."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* congratulates the people of Bengal on having snatched His Excellency from Madras, and says : "His utterances show that he is determined to make his rule a blessing."

The *Bengalee* writes : "Lord Carmichael possesses deep sympathy, keen insight, broad liberal principles and practical sagacity in the administration of affairs."

NEW BOMBAY BILLS.

The text has been published of a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act.

The Bill introduces a new section the object of which is to give final effect after the lapse of one year to decisions on disputed claims to property in which the Municipality is interested. The absence of any effectual limitation to claims gives rise to uncertainty and is liable to provoke unnecessary litigation. The results of an enquiry made in the course of a city survey are liable to be rendered nugatory at any time by a civil suit. The new section will facilitate the decision of disputes and in many cases render resort to litigation unnecessary.

The text is also published of a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

The object of the amendment of section 37 is to give final effect, after the expiry of the fixed period of one year, to the decision of a survey officer or the Collector adjudicating a disputed claim to land or other property as between Government and any person, or disposing of property belonging to Government. Section 37 in its present form merely empowers the Collector to dispose of land which is the property of Government. If it is afterwards decided in a suit that the land does not belong to Government, the order is void and Article 14 of Schedule I to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, does not bar the suit. Consequently such orders, while giving rise to misconception and litigation, are useless if any dispute arises. Their scope is also limited. The amendment empowers the Collector to decide disputed claims to which Government is a party and places an effectual bar on the institution of a suit after the prescribed period. Such powers will enhance the utility of surveys and effect the expeditious decision of claims, where Government is one of the parties. The provision requiring due notice to be given of enquiries and orders will secure the proper representation of interests affected.

THE International Conference on the Liquor Traffic in Africa has been opened at Brussels the delegates being welcomed by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs in a speech to which the Dutch Minister replied. The object of the Conference, which was summoned by Great Britain and Germany, is to consider the placing of further restrictions upon the sale and consumption of alcohol in Africa. A double remedy is suggested, the proposals of the conveners being to extend the

THE SEIZED STEAMERS.

ARBITRATION AT HAGUE SUGGESTED.

France Insists on Surrender of Captives.

ASSURANCES OF PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 22.

Italy has proposed that the cases of seizure of French vessels shall be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Italy has notified the Powers that she has established an effective blockade of the Ottoman coast in the Red Sea between latitudes 15 deg. 11 min. and 14 deg. 30 min. Further, that vessels attempting to evade the blockade will be dealt with in conformity with international law and treaties.

The Moslem League has collected, mainly from India, the sum of £2,400 sterling for the Red Crescent Fund. Two doctors, a dresser, a dispenser and two male nurses are being sent to Tripoli almost immediately, with equipment as a small field hospital, for the relief of sick and wounded Ottoman combatants.

PARIS, JAN. 23.

There was an unprecedented scene of enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when the Socialists applauding, as the result of a statement by M. Poincare, the Premier, that neither in international nor in civil law could France surrender the Turks, seized on board the French steamer "Manouba." Only after Italy had given up the Turks, could the necessary investigation be permitted.

M. Poincare said he had taken steps to this end, and was confident that Italy would recognise the necessity of settling such incidents in conformity with justice and preventing any recurrence.

Italy's reply, he continued, gave an assurance of a speedy solution in friendly conversation between the two Governments. If any differences remained, they would be settled by arbitration.

M. Poincare explained that the French *Charge* at Rome was responsible for the surrender of the Turks to Italy.

Regarding the steamer "Carthage," he pointed out that Italy had committed an error to the detriment of French interests.

The Premier concluded his speech by the declaration that the incidents were powerless to disturb the relations between France and Italy, which were based on common memories, affinity of race and mutual interests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 23.

It is reported that the Italians have cut the cable between Suakim and Hodeidah.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

French papers of all shades of opinion applaud M. Poincare for his firmness combined with conciliatoriness. They state that the Government, yesterday evening, informed Italy that provided the Turks were brought back to a French port, identity would be investigated and testimony of the Italians taken: all other points of dispute would be submitted to the Hague. Papers add that France will insist upon compliance, going, if necessary, as far as a diplomatic rupture.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's Authority Repudiated.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Commenting on the fresh difficulty in China owing to a telegram from Sun-yat-sen to Yuan-Shi-Kai, repudiating the arrangement empowering Yuan-Shi-Kai to establish a Republic the *Times* describes the telegram as injudicious and insulting, unless Yuan-shi-kai has shown bad faith towards reformers of which there has hitherto been no evidence.

The *Times* adds that the absence of such evidence makes the conduct of the Nanking party appear inexcusable, when reformers have a republic within their grasp. The *Times* fears that they have imperilled the peaceful attainment of their ends, and exposed the country to most serious dangers within and without.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Cooperation with Britain Regarding China.

TOKIO, JAN. 23.

In the House of Representatives, Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement on Japan's foreign policy. Relations with Britain, he said, were marked by growing cordiality. The revision of the treaty had added strength to the alliance. The Government, desired the re-establishment of order in China, and had offered its good offices in co-operation with Britain. He regretted that counsels, of peace which the Government, in conjunction with other Powers, had given to the combatants, had proved unsuccessful.

He concluded with the declaration that the fundamental policy of Japan was peace in the Far East.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. Tasmania.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Owing to the late arrival of the M. C. C. team, the match against Tasmania did not start until 2 o'clock. The weather was delightful. There was a small attendance and the wicket was in good condition. Tasmania went in first and made 217, of which Martin contributed 48, Tumilty 56, and Mackenzie 59. Iremonger took five wickets for 52 runs.

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Preparations on both Sides.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Meetings of Unionists and Liberals are being held in Belfast to make preparations for demonstrations on the occasion of the meeting to be addressed by Mr. Churchill.

The Lord Mayor intimates that he personally is opposed to the suggestion that the meeting be cancelled.

The police are enquiring into the situation.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Orangemen have decided that a solid wall of a hundred thousand men shall surround Ulster Hall, and easily and peacefully prevent Mr. Chirchill from speaking, so long as the military are not used. The Officer Commanding the District, however, has been recalled from Switzerland. It is reported that three Dublin regiments will reinforce those at Belfast.

Moderate Unionists say they will be content to withdraw their forces if Mr. Churchill is compelled to hold a meeting under military protection, but extremists insist on resistance, no matter at what cost.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Liverpool, said that the Government, after a long series of provocations, had thrown down to the Ulster loyalists a challenge which would be taken up. The Unionist Council would have been false to their position if they had adopted any other policy in face of the Government's deliberate scheme to provoke disorder or cover Ulster with contempt. Even if it cost great suffering, they were determined to see the matter through.

LATER.

The Belfast Corporation has agreed to let Ulster Hall to the Unionists on the 7th February night prior to Mr. Churchill's speech.

ROYAL VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Arrival of Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here to-day. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The crowds were controlled by police guards.

Fifty invitations have been issued for a dinner to-night.

In order to avoid the reporters, the Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia drove in separate motors.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay a visit to President Taft at Washington on the 25th instant.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Further Socialist Gains.

BERLIN, JAN. 23.

The Socialists made twenty-four net gains in yesterday's second ballots.

The Reichstag now consists of 41 Conrervatives, 27 Allies of Conservatives, 91 Centre, 24 Allies of the Centre, 37 Liberals, 35 Radicals, 99 Socialists, and ten other fractions.

Thirty-three more second ballots will be decided on Thursday.

The total Socialist gains to date are 50. The Conservatives and allies have lost 30, the Centre 9, the Liberals 10 and the Radicals 5.

The Socialists captured the Catholic constituency of Cologne. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and other Ministers, by voting Radical, saved the so-called Kaiser division of Berlin from the Socialists by eight votes.

LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Receives Freedom of the City of London.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Earl Grey received the Freedom of the City to-day, when a brilliant gathering assembled at the Guildhall.

In a speech Earl Grey said that all parties in Canada were equally loyal to the Empire. They were conscious of their power to fulfil the inspiring role of their splendid destiny. They believed the United Kingdom would welcome the Dominions to its councils.

WRECK OF THE "DELHI."

French Captain Receives a C. V. O.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

King George has conferred the Commandership of the Victorian Order on the captain of the French cruiser "Friant," for the services which that vessel rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the "Delhi," and also a gold medal for gallantry on the officers and men, who went to the rescue of the "Delhi's" passengers in the launch.

[The crew and officers of wrecked P. and O steamer "Delhi" arrived at Plymouth in mail week.]

RELIEF CREWS FOR GULF SLOOPS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The cruiser "Dido" has embarked relief crews for the sloops, "Alert" and "Odin," which will be re-commissioned for a further period of service in the Persian Gulf.

WEALTHY AVIATOR KILLED.

LOS ANGELES, JAN. 23.

Mr. Rutherford Page, a wealthy amateur aviator, fell with his aeroplane here yesterday, and was killed.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Non-Unionist Trouble Breaks out Afresh.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Lancashire cotton-mills generally resumed work to-day.

Miss Bury, the non-member of a trade union, who was mobbed at Blackburn on the 10th inst., started with her fellow-workers.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The man, Riley, and his wife, who refuse to join a trade union, have been compelled to leave the mill, at which they are employed in Accrington, other workers, members of the union, refusing to start the looms till they did so.

The attitude of the union members towards Miss Bury changed in the afternoon, two hundred of them refusing to work with her.

A meeting of manufacturers' associations has been called to consider the situation.

CHIEF CONSERVATIVE AGENT.

Sudden Resignation.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The resignation of Mr. Percival Hughes, Chief Conservative Agent, has been unexpectedly announced.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

Entertained by his Old Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 23.

His Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Teck, accompanied by Admiral the Hon. Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville, arrived at Bangalore, this morning, from Lucknow, on a brief visit. They were received at the City railway station by Colonel R. M. Poore, Commanding the 7th Hussars, and Lady Flora Poore, whose guests they will be while in Bangalore.

Their Highnesses will be present this evening at the Regimental Christmas tree of the 7th Hussars, when the Princess will give away the presents to the women and children. They will afterwards dine with the officers and ladies of the Regiment at their Mess, and on Thursday will attend the Gymkhana Races, at which Colonel Poore and officers will be "At Home." Major Dalmetty, of the 7th Hussars also has a party of visitors, including the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, who with other guests, will attend to-night's dinner.

On Friday, the Prince and Princess and party will visit Seringapatam and Mysore for the day, and leave Bangalore on Monday.

They will sail from Bombay, on February 2nd.

There is considerable enthusiasm in the 7th Hussars over the visit, for His Serene Highness, who served with them at Mhow, as a captain, and saw field service with them in the Matabele and Boer Wars.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Suit against Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

In the High Court before Mr. Justice Wallis, in the suit brought by Mr. A. M. Ross, of Berhampore, against the Secretary of State for India in Council for the recovery of damages on account of the loss of personal reputation, and because of an alleged illegal closing of the Emigration Department, of which the plaintiff is agent and superintendent, Mr. David, Government Solicitor, this day made an application, asking the Court to order the plaintiff to deposit certain documents with the Registrar for inspection by the defendants on the ground that though the discovery was ordered long ago, the plaintiff was putting off the giving of inspection of the documents.

Mr. C. Narainaswamy Iyer, who appeared for the plaintiff, opposed the application, and his Lordship, agreeing with his contention, dismissed the application with costs.

MYSORE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Improved Designation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 23.

The Mysore Government direct that Hospital Assistants shall hereafter be styled Sub-Assistants Surgeons; (2) Senior Hospital Assistants as Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons; (3) the present Sub-Assistant Surgeons as Assistant Surgeons, and (4) Civil Surgeons will be styled as Surgeons.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Sir A. Earle Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The appointment of Sir Archdale Earle as the Chief Commissioner of Assam is now authoritatively announced.

ALLEGED RIOT AND MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

Acting on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, a Peshawari, named Yossuf, who was wanted in that city on charges of rioting and murder, was arrested here on Sunday night, on his return from Mandalay, on the description given to the local police by an officer of the Calcutta police.

RIOT AT KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 23.

A strike of coolies at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, with rioting and some damage to property, has taken place. The Deputy Commissioner, who was quickly on the spot has asked for 100 men of the Reserve Police, Bangalore, to be held in readiness to quell the disturbance, but up to noon to-day no further intelligence is received.

ALLEGED GANG OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.

Eight Gujaratis on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

Mr. Mehta, City Magistrate, Poona, commenced the hearing of the case in which eight Gujaratis, who, it is said, belong to a gang of professional house-breakers, have been charged with the offence. The men who have their headquarters at Dir, in Kadi Prant District of Baroda State, are said to belong to a gang of eighty-one house-breakers, twenty-one of whom were run to earth at the commencement of 1911, and were awarded lengthy terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Poona. The present batch consists of eight men of whom the chief offender Iskalji Vastuji, is aged twenty-nine, the ages of other men ranging from twenty-two to forty-two years.

Inspector Kokje of the Poona C. I. D. detailed the circumstances under which he was placed on special duty in connection with the many cases of house-breaking which had occurred in Poona in 1909. He began his inquiries in January 1910. On the 16th of that month several burglaries occurred in Poona, and hearing that the culprits whom he suspected had slipped off to Bombay he with Sub-Inspector Mohidin took train intending to go to Bombay. On examining the train they were travelling in at Lonauli they discovered three Gujrathi Thakurdars travelling in one carriage whom they searched. They found a gold embroidered turban round the waist of one man and a rupee of Hyderabad State on the person of another. These were subsequently identified as formig part of stolen property and 21 accused who formed the first batch of the gang were arrested and convicted on the evidence of the approver and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The operation of this gang extended to Bombay, Sangli, Kolhapur, Nisik and other large towns. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

PROPOSED TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The Bengal Government has issued a lengthy resolution regarding the establishment of a Technological Institute in Calcutta. The proposals that were before the Government were the removal of the Civil Engineering College from Sibpur to Ranchi, the establishment of a Mining Institute at Asansol and creating a Technological Institute in Calcutta. But owing to territorial redistribution of Bengal and the creation of a new province consisting of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, these questions could not be considered on their merits. In the meantime a committee has been appointed to consider whether it will be advisable to create a Technological Institute in Calcutta and, if so, to consider the site, accommodation, staff required, the extent to which the existing institutions can be absorbed and the probable cost of the scheme.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

The Public Prosecutor before the Special Tribunal to try the Ashe Murder Case this morning dealt with the statement of the first accused, Nilkantan, and pointed out how inconsistent his first statement was with the evidence adduced for the defence. With regard to the evidence of first accused's father it was remarkable that the only prosecution witness who could have spoken to the father's presence at Courtallum was not asked a single question about it. The defence set up by the first accused was incomprehensible whichever way they looked at it. All the evidence given by the father was contradictory to the son's earliest statement. Counsel then dealt in detail with the evidence of the father and of the old teacher of the first accused, the teacher being a man of Kumbakonam. He declared the evidence of both as absolutely false.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 22nd that the mule road has been completed from Yambung to Kekar-Monnying. The weather is cloudy and misty and no signalling communication is possible with the Dihong exploration party. A convoy conveying supplies for this party left Yambung on January 22nd.

DERAILMENT AT SEALDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Sealdah, E. B. S. Railway, wires,—A derailment occurred at Sealdah Station at 8-30 a.m. blocking the down main line and disorganising the morning train service.

THE NEW RUPEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 23.

The Bank of Bengal here and local treasuries have to-day received orders from head-quarters to withdraw from circulation all New Rupees bearing the date of 1911 and the effigy of His Imperial Majesty.

BRAVE BURMESE LADIES REWARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

The District Superintendent of Police, Hanthawady, presented two handsome silver cups carved in bas relief to two Burmese ladies of Panktawmyauze for having recently during the night attacked with dahs a Burman who was attempting to rob the house. They knocked the intruder down and held him until the arrival of the police. The accused was arrested and convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STRAITS AGRICULTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

Mr. H. N. Ridley, C. M. G., F. R. S., who is retiring from the Directorship of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, is on a visit to Burma. He leaves for Ceylon on February 8th.

SALVING THE "KUALA."

Stranded Vessel in Bombay.

A RAPACIOUS SOCOTRA POTENTATE.

THE stranding of the British steamer "Kuala" on the North-Eastern point of Socotra on the 20th of November last, is still recent enough to be remembered, and her arrival in Bombay Harbour will serve to revive interest in the accident.

It will also be remembered that as soon as possible after the stranding, the master of the vessel despatched the mate, the second engineer, and four men across to Aden to obtain assistance. The authorities as soon as possible despatched H.M.S. "Medea" to the wreck which she reached on the 2nd or 3rd of December. In the meantime the master and the rest of the crew had abandoned their vessel, which was hard and fast, and were subsequently picked up by a foreign steamer and taken to Singapore. The landing party from the cruiser found that the "Kuala" had been looted and stripped by the tribesmen living on the island.

The "Kuala," it may be noted, was a brand new ship of small tonnage built for the passenger trade for the Straits Settlements Steamship Company, and was outward bound from Dundee to Singapore. Before she started on her vogage, she was insured for £27,500. When the "Medea" returned to Aden and made her report, the Underwriters in London invited the Perim Coal Company to undertake the salvage of the Kuala, and the Company accordingly sent their steamer the "Sheikh Berkhud" to the wreck where she arrived on the 5th December.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE SULTAN.

The representatives of the salvage company appear to have had a most difficult time with the Sultan, the dusky potentate who rules on the island under British suzerainty. This gentleman is in receipt from the Government of India of a monthly subsidy of Rs. 360, in consideration of which he undertakes to protect British lives, property and general interests on the island. In view, however, of what happened in the case of the "Kuala," it is difficult to understand what are his views of the obligations he has undertaken.

It appears that on the arrival of the salvage party at the wreck, the leader sent to the Sultan, and invited his presence. He came on the following day accompanied by a heavily armed body-guard and immediately asked what the party wanted to do with the stranded vessel. He was told in very clear and definite terms that they had come to take her off the rocks to which he at once replied, through an interpreter through whom all the negotiations were carried out: "You must give me a letter to say that the "Kuala" is a British ship. I have been informed that she is an Italian vessel." He further said that three or four days previously a man-of-war had appeared, damaged some of his buildings with a shot, and took away a small gun. Into that matter, of course, the salvage people did not enter, but asked the Sultan whether during the time they worked on the "Kuala" he would supply a guard for their protection.

He at once took up an amusing, if rapacious attitude. Of course he could supply a guard, but it would have to consist of ten men, and his terms for these would be ten rupees per man per day. A good deal of bargaining followed this proposition, and he eventually brought his figure down to a lump sum of Rs. 30, and five rupees for food per day.

It had been observed that several parts of the "Kuala's" machinery, including the hand steering gear wheel, were lying on the beach, and as the wheel would be required to enable the vessel to be steered when she was floated, the Sultan was asked to return this. He replied that all his people were very poor and that the salvors could have anything they wanted, but would have to pay for it, and once more he came down to business and asked Rs. 150, as the price of the wheel. Meanwhile he had not omitted the courtesy of hospitality entertaining his visitors with the Socotra idea of coffee which, however, the salvors described as being poison.

A STUDY IN LOOTING.

On the party drawing on board the "Kuala," and making a thorough examination of her, they found that she had been thoroughly and skilfully stripped, and as she lies in Bombay harbour to-day, she is an amazing example of looters' skill. From aft forward she is absolutely bare. All her boats, deck brass work, piping, wood lining have gone, and new ship though she is, she gives the impression of a craft that has, in the shipbreakers' hands completed the first stage of disintegration. Literally speaking nothing has been left on board of her. Copper and iron piping throughout have been taken away, above and below, while in the engine-room, the engine valve motion has also been removed there being nothing left, but eccentric rods and valve spindles. Even the safety valves have been opened up, and the brass valves and the springs taken away. That this work of general spoliation was carried out by skilled and expert hands, there is much evidence to show. For example, in stripping the wood-work in the cabins and on deck the robbers first of all removed the bolts.

The "Kuala" carried no cargo, but before she was taken off the rocks it was found necessary to lighten her of about two hundred tons of coal which she carried in one of her holds for bunker purposes. She also brought out a number of prize dogs, fowls and pigeons, but all that could be seen of these were a few pigeons flying about on shore.

A VEILED THREAT.

About fifteen days after the body-guard had been provided, the officer in charge of the salvage party came to the conclusion that it was not really wanted and dismissed it.

Five days later the Sultan sent a message on board to the effect that he had heard that some natives had arrived from the mainland to ask his permission to commit further depredations on the "Kuala" and that unless the body-guard was re-employed on the old terms he, the Sultan, would not be responsible for life or any other thing. A reply was immediately despatched to the effect that Socotra was a British Island and that the Sultan was paid a certain sum for looking after life and property and would certainly be held responsible by the British Government, if any thing further happened. Nothing further did happen.

Another instance of the Sultan's friendliness was connected with the water supply. Fresh water ran short on the "Sheik Burkud" and a party was sent on shore to replenish. But even before this was permitted a sum of money had to be paid on the ground that the well was sacred having been discovered by King Nebuchednezzer striking a spear into the ground.

Of the work of floating the stranded vessel, it is not possible to say much. She was badly holed in the bottom and when the salvage work began was full of water. Four 8-inch pumps and one 10-inch pump were employed in clearing her. After she got afloat, she was wedged up outside and the worst holes disposed of by cement and other means. At the same time it is not thought that the damage to the hull is very extensive, the real trouble being, in making good the loss caused by looting.

Everything was ready for start on the 3rd January, and the "Sheikh Burkud" with the "Kuala" in tow left Socotra Island on the 11th, and accomplished the voyage to Bombay of 1,300 miles at an average speed of six knots, arriving here as previously stated at 6 o'clock last Saturday morning. The "Sheikh Burkhud" will leave Bombay for Aden to-day. Another thing of interest which she brought across is the "Fifeshire's" life boat from which the second officer and five men were saved.

Last year the "Sheikh Burkhud" was employed in the anti-gun running campaign in the Persian Gulf, when she was temporarily known as H. M. S. "Sheikh."

THE AIR BATTALION.

The director of the personal services at the War Office is inquiring through the General Officers of commands, if there are any captains or subalterns of the Royal Eng, who would like to serve with the Air batt., R. E., for work with (a) captive balloons and kites, (b) airships, (c) aeroplanes. The wishes of officers desirous of undertaking any particular branch of airwork are to be met as far as possible, but there are, however, but few vacancies as aeroplane pilots. Officers taking up captive work will also have the opportunity of learning the management of airships, but no promise will be made that they will be transferred to the aeroplance company. The possession of a pilot's certificate is not necessary.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A MOBILISATION ERROR.

Wild rumours were in circulation throughout Sunday and Monday, to the effect that orders had been issued for the immediate mobilisation of the Army Reservists, and that 20,000 men attached to the Queen's West Surrey, East Surrey, Dorsets, the Buffs, and Royal Garrison Artillery were to report themselves at their respective rendezvous at Aldershot yesterday. Colour was given to the rumour by the fact that several men in provincial towns had forgone their New Year festivities to appear at their depots. The incident is the outcome of a misunderstanding following the issue by the War Office of new instructions for mobilisation, which appear to have been drawn up with a lack of lucidity. In order to facilitate the work of the War Office and the actual assembly of the troops in time of emergency, a new set of mobilisation forms were printed and circulated throughout the United Kingdom. These were timed to appear on December 31. Accompanying each of these forms was a money order to the value of 3s.—intended to meet the immediate requirements of the individual—and a railway warrant to be exchanged for the customary ticket at the nearest railway station. Printed in large type upon each of these was a statement that the money order was not to be cashed nor the railway warrant presented until the order for mobilisation, had been actually given—this, at any rate, is the official excuse for the blunder. Misunderstanding the order in their excitement, a number of Reservists in different parts of the country cashed their orders at the local post offices, changed their railway warrants for tickets, and presented themselves for duty in the depots of their county towns. Only upon their arrival at barracks did they learn their error. Great uncertainty prevailed among the large number. Several of the Metropolitan Police, uncertain of the actual meaning of the issue, sought the assistance of their friends, and there being many young soldiers home on furlough, this assistance was forthcoming. It was lucky that this was so, otherwise much time and a considerable amount of ratepayers' money might have been wasted.

The explanation given by the War Office was that the issue of new forms and the attendant money orders and warrants was a pure matter of office routine, and had nothing to do with an immediate mobilisation. Such a mobilisation was neither intended nor contemplated. "The explicit statement printed in large letters on each form," said our informant, "was that the order must not be cashed nor the railway warrant used until orders had been given for mobilisation. Even if this had been overlooked by the individual, it should have been observed by the Post Office and booking office clerks. The Post Office and railways are emphatically ordered not to accept the forms except upon receipt of the order for mobilisation. This order would not be sent direct to each individual, but would be circulated through the Press and posted at the customary places throughout the kingdom." Rumours of war and mobilisation scares are known to spread very rapidly amongst the rank and file of the Army and Navy and the Reserve Forces. Many undoubtedly took the receipt of the new order as a summons to duty and proceeded to report themselves without further question.

LONGMOOR CAMP RIOT.

The inquiries into the Longmoor Camp riot of which we heard by wire are still proceeding, but it is not yet certain that a court-martial will ensue. The result of the inquiry will be reported in the first instance to the authorities at Aldershot, in whose command the camp is situated, and instructions will then be taken from the War Office as to the course to be followed. The two men injured in the melee are progressing favourably, and one is reported to be practically all right again. Not more than 200 men were engaged in the melee.

The scuffle has come like a windfall for that section of the German Press whose chief amusement is ridiculing and belittling everything English. Some of the accounts published in German newspapers would be humorous if they did not reveal all too plainly the vindictive anti-English spirit which misses no opportunity of making capital out of the most insignificant of incidents, and attempting to inspire their readers with a contempt for English institutions. The erroneous report of the disturbance having been finally quelled by a bout of fisticuffs between an officer and a private is everywhere eagerly seized upon and the average German version of the Longmoor affair begins somewhat as follows:—"Although Englishmen are quite accustomed to read of gross breaches of discipline in their army and navy, the incident at Longmoor Camp has caused the greatest excitment and consternation throughout the country. The fact of English officers being insulted and even personally attacked by their own men is one which occurs repeatedly, but the case of a mutiny being settled by a hand-to hand fight between an officer and a man of the ranks surely establishes a record even in this country of sporting eccentricities," and so on in the same strain. It is hard to imagine that petty slanderous statements of this kind find credence even in Germany.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE AND SIR J. FRENCH.

Colonel Kenyon, the organising secretary of the National Service League, writes:—

So much has been said about Sir John French's "attack" on the National Service League, that it is well to examine closely what the Inspector-General really wrote. Before doing so, it must be made quite clear that his report refers to 1910, and not to 1911, and that it is dated December 5, 1910, and has, therefore, been in the possession of the War Office for twelve months. There is only one sentence which refers to the league. Sir John French makes no charge whatever himself, but says that he thinks it right "to place on record that complaints were made to me by more than one commanding officer that their endeavours to obtain recruits were much hampered by agents of the National Service League, who are said to go about certain districts advising men not to take service with the Territorial Force."

Thus the so-called charge is merely a record of complaints made by certain un-named officers, who have not been successful in recruiting, that they have been hampered by certain un-named agents of the league. Not a single name of person or place, not a fact, not a date, is given. So little importance did the War Office attach to this record of hearsay statements that for twelve months they made no allusion to it, no complaint to the alleged employers of those agents, no attempt to counteract their injurious action. When challenged in Parliament, Colonel Seely produced no evidence, and merely said that Sir John French adheres to his statement. Of course he does, but that statement in no way vouches for the truth or justice of the complaints made as excuses for failure to obtain recruits.

Before the twelve-months-old report was published, Colonel Seely announced that it contained high praise of the efficiency of the Force. Yet from beginning to end, there is not one word showing that the Inspector-General considers it to be efficient. The report makes no mention of musketry, of the age of the men, or of the numbers trained. On these points it can be supplemented by Lord Haldane's statements in Parliament on November 20. From him we learn that only 113,096 trained men fired the musketry course, that of these 23,424 failed; that 66,624 recruits fired their course, and that of them 30,535 failed. That is to say, that nearly half the Force did not fire their course, and that 53,000 (one-sixth of the establishment) failed. We also learn that in 1911, the Force was about 50,000 below establishment, that it included 32,494 "men" under 19 years of age, that 33,511 did no training, and that of these 6,744 were absent without leave. Is there not here ample proof that the time has come when the burden of defence should be evenly placed on all shoulders, and when sufficient opportunity of training should be given to all?

NATIONAL RESERVE.

At a meeting of organising officers of the National Reserve for Holborn, Westminster, Islington, Lambeth, Marylebone, Paddington, Southwark, and other parts of London, the following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting of organising officers of the National Reserve beg to respectfully suggest to headquarters that to prevent the force already registered from drooping and disappearing, it is absolutely essential that a suitable meeting-place for drill and club purposes should be provided in each borough as soon as possible. That this meeting of organising officers respectfully suggests to headquarters that they should endeavour to arrange a review by His Majesty the King of all members of the National Reserve early in the spring." Another difficulty referred to was that of uniform. One officer declared that in his borough, the veterans had been nicknamed the "hunger-marchers."

BIG GUN ERA.

The Army Council have resolved to make the artillery of the British Army the most efficient in the world. In proportion as the importance of firearms has increased, and their ascendency in the battlefield has become established, so also has the influence of artillery advanced. Far from being considered, as formerly, merely an auxiliary arm, it will in the wars of the future play at times an independent role, and it is destined of itself to obtain decisive results. France has tremendously increased the mobility of her field artillery—so much so that it is now capable of rendering protective services to the infantry, by the celerity of assembly and concentration of fire, and improved methods of intercommunication.

The changes about to be undertaken in the British Army involve the posting permanently of Royal Horse Artillery batteries to cavalry brigades and the introduction of horse artillery tactics for the slower-moving field artillery, combining rapid range determination and skill in shooting of a very high standard of excellence. From the administrative stand-point a new centre for artillery experiment and instruction is to be selected. The present School of Gunnery for Horse and Field Artillery is to be located in a more convenient situation than Shoeburyness, and the new home of the school is likely to be on Salisbury Plain, which for its excellent range accommodation and railway facilities is regarded as the ideal centre for artillery training.

Salisbury Plain will henceforth centralise all mobile instruction, for it has for some years possessed a cavalry school unequalled anywhere for its opportunities for cavalry training, and it is destined ere long to possess a school of military aviation. While these changes will still further limit the opportunities for infantry training there should be no difficulty in securing additional land near the present training areas at such a price as to prove a desirable investment for the public. Salisbury Plain will have two artillery practice camps in use in 1912, and with Okehampton will provide facilities for practice for all the Regular and Territorial R.H.A. and the bulk of the Regular and Auxiliary Field Artillery.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIER.

In the Army Orders for January it is stated that the Army Council have had under consideration a proposal for associating the religious organisations of the country in the work of keeping in touch with soldiers during the whole period of their service, and of securing employment for them on discharge or transfer to the reserve. They have decided to make a trial in the Northern Command of a system analogous to that which is in operation in the Scottish Command, the original scheme for which was promulgated in Army Orders 220 of 1908, and 243 of 1909. Colonel L. A. Hope, C. B., Gate Helmsley, York, has been appointed, with the title of officer in charge of time-expired men, etc., to occupy a position in the Northern Command corresponding to that of the acting chaplain in charge of time-expired men, etc., in the Scottish Command.

It is then explained that on a recruit enlisting he will be asked to state his religious denomination and the name of the clergyman best acquainted with him. The chaplain or officer in charge of the new work will communicate with the clergyman and ask him to write a letter of particulars. This letter will be transferred from chaplain to chaplain throughout the soldier's service, and on his discharge will be given to the chaplain or officer in charge of time-expired men, in order that he may interest himself in each individual time-expired man and endeavour to find him employment.

NEW MILITARY AEROPLANE.

A new military aeroplane, which enables noiseless flights to be made, has been launched from the Army aircraft factory at Aldershot, and was engaged in experimental flights yesterday over the district. It is a biplane with new features, among these being that is warps itself by a clever automatic arrangement. The propellers, which are in front, can be started by the pilot unaided, and the engine and propellers are silent when working, there being only a slight hum noticeable when close to the ground. A speed of 60 miles an hour has been attained. Mr. O'Gorman, the superintendent of the aircraft factory, stated yesterday that the machine was entirely British in make, the engine being a Wolseley. It was improbable, he added, that a fleet of the new craft would be built by the Government, because the authorities wished to encourage private construction.

BENGAL TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

Mr. S. N. Bannerjee's Petitions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Two letters are published addressed to the Government by Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee in his capacity of Secretary of the Indian Association. The first urges the inclusion of the Districts of Silhet, Goalpara, Minbhum, Sonthal Parganas and portions of Singhbhum and Purnea in the new Bengal Presidency. The second advocates in connection with the Bengal Legislative Council the modification of the regulations regarding qualifications for candidates, also the abolition of the system of election by classes or communities and urges that a seat should be assigned to the educated community in Bengal.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SIAM JEWELS.

Arrest in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

A communication has been received by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, from the Chief Police Officer, Singapore, thanking him for the information furnished by Detective Inspector Colquhoun of Rangoon which was acted upon at once and led to the arrest in London of Debosk, who was wanted on a charge of stealing jewels from the Dowager Empress of Siam. In regard to the reward of £25 the lawyers for the prosecution had been communicated with and it was hoped to send the money in the near future to Inspector Colquhoun.

PREACHING IN PROHIBITED AREA.

Warrant against Mr. J. Cowan Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day issued a warrant against Mr. John Cowan for violating the Sunset Notification.

THE "CLAN LAMONT" MURDER CASE.

(FROE OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

At the High Court Sessions to-day Mr. Justice Woodroffe and a special jury took up the case in which Shaik Salimullah, a fireman on board "Clan Lamont," was charged with murder upon high seas off Perim of William Cres, second engineer of that vessel, on 16th December last. Mr. Ashgar for the accused raised the preliminary objection that the High Court had no jurisdiction to try the accused and that the charge should be under substantive law and not under the English law. His Lordship held that the High Court had Admiralty jurisdiction and the charge must be one under the English Law. The case is proceeding.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 22.

The festivities had by no means ended when I last wrote. The Mohurrum, coming this time on our New Year day, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert dispensed hospitality to us and were "At Home," on top of the "Three Gates," which afforded us every facility to witness comfortably the procession of tabuts, which continued till well past the witching hour. The massed bands rendered conversation almost impossible, and by a stretch of the imagination we might be said to have spent a musical evening.

A few days later we were invited to a children's fancy dress-tea at the Railway Institute. When I arrived there late in the afternoon, I entered upon such an animated scene that I had to rub my eyes to ascertain if I were really awake, for the place was literally transformed into an Arcadian bower and when a diminutive and dainty Bopeep with her crook came tripping towards me, followed by a pair of blues, who looked as if they had stepped out of Hans Andersen, I felt it must be a dream; and later on in my wanderings, I had to pinch myself in order to be convinced I was neither asleep nor dreaming, when I was confronted by a very realistic Robinson Crusoe who was accompanied by his man, Friday, a most perfect get up, even to the parrot and goats, who lastly testified that they were genuine. The children formed a long procession to have their photos taken in a group, thus enabling us to view the costumes, all of which were so well carried out, that it would be difficult to make any distinctions. However a sweet little maiden, got up in the period of Charles I was unanimously voted the girl's prize, and Robinson Crusoe became the proud possessor of a monster engine, which, I am sure, caused every boy present to break the 10th Commandment. It was pretty to see all the children enjoying their tea in the library, and after they had done ample justice to all the good things provided, they trooped out once more. It was hard to realize that these were all 20th Century children who were, some of them, personating the old friends of our childhood. The entertainment terminated by each child receiving a suitable present from the Christmas tree, and if the expression on their faces was any indication of happiness, then no child went home feeling unhappy, and the only regret that could be felt, was that a whole year must elapse before they could experience a repetition of all these joys.

That same night there was a fancy dress dance for the adults, given in the Institute, which was elaborately decorated with floral festoons coming all across the ceiling and caught up in the centre, the walls being covered with bunting; and groups of palms and other plants giving a pleasing effect to the whole. The costumes were in every respect as varied and creditable as those of the children had been in the afternoon, and the ball was voted an unqualified success by all who were present.

Last week Mrs. La Touche and Mrs. Gillespie combined to give us a very enjoyable afternoon when they sent out invitations for a "Geographical Tea," in preparations for which those of us who had become rusty in our geography had a few brain-racking days. On our arrival at the maidan we found our kind hostesses had left nothing undone that could contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. There was a large tent erected, and the tables were prettily decorated with poinsettias and Nile grass. Having first fortified ourselves by showing our appreciation of the delicious tea, drinks and the sandwiches and cakes, which were more easily eaten than described, each guest was provided with a card and pencil, and we set to our arduous task of guessing the numerous representations, which in a very short time reduced most of us to a state of brain exhaustion. When we ascertained, that a picture of an elderly lady enjoying (!) a sail on an impossible looking sea represented Marseilles, and that two cats fighting was, Kathiawar whilst a verse of doggerel was Limerick, a picture of a lady having medicine administered to her by several men spelt Mendosa, and one man carried an empty tin can under his arm was to represent Cannes, etc. etc., was it any wonder we curled up and collapsed? Many of us gave it up and went off to enjoy ourselves on the excellent improvised golf green which Mr. La Touche had arranged, when some keen putting competitions and also target shooting were enjoyed. Having thus had some enjoyable relaxation, we returned to the fray, to find that those who had persevered had at last grasped the facts, that a half burnt cigarette and an eye, with, age 20, years written underneath meant Asia Minor, and that a lady who carried as advertisement of Crosse and Blackwells asserted it was quite apparent she was Jamaica. Mrs. Heath was successful in elucidating the largest number and carried off the ladies' prize, a handsome silver umbrella handle, presented by Mrs. La Touche and Mr. T. O. Mackenzie was an easy first in winning the gentleman's prize, a cigarette case from Mrs. Gillespie. Some of the representations were so ingenious that I fancy they must have been the results of a few sleepless nights and well thumbed atlases. Our kind hostesses are to be congratulated for the very novel, enjoyable and instructive afternoon we all spent.

The weather here has been abnormally hot for the time of year, and we are disappointed not to have the chance afforded us of giving one Europe clothes their annual airing.

HIRED TRANSPORT "ROHILLA"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 23.

The hired transport "Rohilla" arrived here from Southampton to-day at 11-25 a. m. Details will disembark to morrow. The following is the summary of the passengers list:—First class 56 officers, 48 ladies, 13 children, and 4 nurses; second class :] 14 men, 16 women and 21 children; 3rd class: 604 men, 55 women, and 48 children; total 1,179. One death and one birth are reported at sea on 9th and 19th instant respectively. The "Rohilla" will sail from Karachi on the 21st instant.

SAD RIDING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

A sad riding fatality took place this morning on the Burma Athletic Association grounds, the victim being the wife of Mr. A. C. Hamilton. While she was going over a second time with others on her pony "Starlight," the animal struck one of the hurdles and threw her over on the head breaking her neck. The animal fell on the top of the rider. Death was instantaneous and the affair has cast a damper over the Horse Show for which the deceased was practising at the time of the accident. Mrs. Hamilton was the daughter of Mr. Cecil Scot of the Town Lands Reclamation Work Branch of the P. W. D.

WANT OF RESPECT FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Lieut.-Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, the commanding officer of the 2nd Life Guards, now stationed at Windsor, has issued an order prohibiting the regimental band from playing, until further orders, in the square at Combermere Barracks. This order embodies in it rather a serious imputation on the inhabitants of the royal borough, who have been in the habit of visiting Combermere Barracks after church parade on Sunday morning to listen to the band, of indifference amounting almost to disrespect, for the National Anthem. Colonel Ferguson was present on a recent occasion, when the band played the National Anthem at the close of its programme, and he was so struck with the apparent disrespect of many of the civilians, who did not take the trouble to raise their hats or salute in any way, that he felt it to be his duty to order the band not to play again in the square on Sundays, at any rate for the present. He hopes that by this means the people will be brought to realise their discourtesy. The custom for civilians to go to the barracks after church parade to listen to one of the cavalry bands dates back for generations, and the new order has come as a surprise.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Report on Affiliated Colleges.

The following extracts from the report of the committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Bombay University to inspect the colleges affiliated to the University, together with memorandum of action taken by Government thereon, are published in a Press note:—

Extract from the Committee's report relating to the Agricultural College, Poona.—Probably the staff is not sufficiently large for a college which aims at the varied training included in the agricultural course. The three superior professorships are held by three gentlemen, each of whom holds office under Government in department associated with his college work. In itself this is probably a wise arrangement in the interests of the college and of these departments; but it means that these gentlemen are not full-time professors and that the whole staff is smaller than it appears to be. "On account of the additional work thrown on three of the professors, as above stated by reason of their official duties it seems absolutely necessary to have three more specialists attached to the college. Otherwise it will be impossible for the professors to devote the time that is necessary to research work. However enthusiastic these workers may be at present, after a few years, as the demands of their overtime duties increase, the research work will be in danger of being neglected as we found to be the case at another science college in which, when we made inquiry as to the research work carried on in the college, we were informed that there is scarcely any time left for it."

Action taken by Government.—A proposal was made to strengthen the staff of the Agricultural College by the appointment of a supernumerary professor of agriculture, but it has been negatived by the Secretary of State. The question of relieving the professor of agriculture of the charge of the Deccan demonstration farms so that he may have sufficient time to attend to his regular duties in the college is under consideration.

The Director of Public Instruction reports as follows on the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1911 held at the Elphinstone High School:—

The entries increased from 460 to 591 (senior) and from 127 to 155 (junior). The number of those successful increased from 168 to 223 (senior) and decreased from 49 to 32 (junior). Amongst those who actually appeared the percentage of success rose from 39·5 to 40·8 (senior) and fell from 40·5 to 22·2 (junior). Thus the junior results were very poor. I request that Government will be pleased to sanction the honoraria recommended by the Principal. The total cost of the examination will then be (Rs. 2,597-1-11 plus Rs. 975) Rs. 3,572-1-11, or an excess of Rs. 642-1-11 over the budget allotment of 2,930. The excess is chiefly due to the increased number of candidates and the consequent increase in the remittance to London. It can be met by re-appropriation from the lump provision for the improvement of the pay of primary school teachers and the necessary re-appropriation statement is enclosed. The total receipts were Rs. 4,839, so that a net profit remains of nearly Rs. 1,267."

Government have issued the following resolution:

Although Ahmedabad ceased to be a centre of examination and one centre served for the entire Presidency, the number of candidates again shows an appreciable increase. The delay in the publication of the examination results is apparently unavoidable, nor does it seem to impair seriously the popularity of the examination. The payment of the proposed honoraria is sanctioned. The extra charge should be met from the source indicated by the Director of Public Instruction.

The following are results from the report of the Principal Elphinstone High School, Bombay:—

The examinations were held in May last and the results were received in the third week of September last. The delay is unavoidable, but there is an impression among candidates, conductors of commercial classes and managers of colleges, that if the Chamber desired to send the results earlier, they could conveniently do it, and that by the time the results were out and certificates of competency were received, vacancies were filled up, and opportunities were lost and the successful candidates had to wait for something equally good to turn up. This view of the matter, I understand, was pressed upon the Chamber more than once but the chamber regretted their inability to send results earlier than September.

Ahmedabad, which was made one of the sub-centres for candidates from Gujarat, Kathiawar and Northern India for two years running, was abolished this year as one of the sub-centres on the score of expenditure and paucity of candidates, and no protest was raised against its abolition. Surat and Karachi pressed their claims for recognition as centres, but their claims were disallowed and candidates from all parts of India were examined at this centre.

Complaints are made that strict justice is not done to candidates who take up shorthand as one of the subjects for these examinations. Dictation passages are read out to candidates within the time specified in the question papers, but the speed maintained throughout is not uniform. Either the sentences occurring in the passages are read out too hurriedly or too slowly. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The reader in charge is generally a layman: he has no professional training, so he cannot maintain uniform speed in reading out passages. He may read and he often does the first sentence at the rate of 50 words in one minute; and the second sentence at the rate of 70 words in the next minute. This cannot be very satisfactory. So I am of opinion that a professional reader may be invited to read passages for dictation under the supervision of the Principal. This can be easily arranged and it will satisfy all the parties without any additional expenses.

FAMINE RELIEF ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Bombay there are many individual persons and various institutions now actively collecting subscriptions for Famine Relief in Gujerat and other places and I believe by this time thousands of rupees must have been remitted to those places. Government would do us a great favour if they announce the extent of relief hitherto afforded by them and how much will be necessary and I ask this to be done in the interest of the Bombay people on whose purse there is almost every day a call for charity which they cannot refuse for various reasons. One of the weaknesses of the Bombay public is that they do not care to enquire as to what becomes of the money they subscribe for and this is taken advantage of by some people to popularise themselves and their Institutions in the name of public service. We know of many instances where collections have been overasubscribed and for this reason it would be well to have a central organisation which should handle all monies collected for famine purposes. Now that the Sheriff of Bombay who is an authorised personage has taken an interest in the relief work and has started a Two Anna Fund and it would do well for all bodies to work in conjunction with him unless it be to serve the ends of individual persons. At all events Government would oblige us by notifying how much money is needed and we do not want private individual reports in this important matter. Whatever machinery may be used for the task of collecting money, the student population ought to be eliminated for various reasons and I appeal to all bodies who are at work to let the students alone lest we have to repent for it in the future.

Some years ago Mr. Glazebrooke organised a successful Famine Fund and we want an organiser of that type and if we engage anybody and everybody to collect funds I am afraid it might be construed that Government did not do enough for the suffering poor and hence the demand. Some such construction may be put to collect large sums by irresponsible persons in their enthusiasm.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Ijiichi, Admiral Togo's flag captain. Vice-Admiral Hikojiro Ijiichi was fifty-two years of age, and was regarded as the most brilliant strategist and tactician of the younger Japanese flag officers. At the battle of Port Arthur on August 10, 1904, he saved Admiral Togo's life dragging him into the Conning Tower out of danger from bursting shells.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The third report of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berars—season 1911 (relating to the period ending 7th November 1911):—

Character of the Season.—The monsoon broke early, in the beginning of the month of June, but the rainfall was irregularly distributed, being above the average in the Central Provinces and in defect in Berar. A break occurred in the latter half of the month. This retarded sowing operations and necessitated re-sowing in places. Moderate to heavy rain was received in the first fortnight of July. The rainfall was well distributed in most districts and benefited the crops already germinated. Sowings were resumed and germination was generally satisfactory. The break at the end of July again retarded sowing operations and stunted the growth of the plants in places and caused some withering. Opportune rain was received in the beginning of August, and in subsequent months suitable breaks occurred and rain fell when it was wanted. Conditions have been generally favourable. In the last week of November light to fairly moderate rain fell all over the Provinces and caused some damage to cotton crops in places.

Area.—In the Central Provinces the area sown with cotton this year amounts to 1,400,765 acres compared with 1,298,057 last year, an increase of 102,708 acres or 8 per cent. Compared with the averages of the preceding 5 and 10 years, the area under cotton increased by 6 and 12 per cent, respectively. The estimate for Berar is 2,231,506 acres, which is 1 per cent larger than last year, and 3 and 10 per cent, respectively, in excess of the quinquennial and decennial averages. The increase is contributed to by all districts, except Chanda and Akola where a decrease of 5 and 1 per cent, respectively, is estimated, and in Amraoti the area remained practically the same as last year. The high price which this fibre generally fetches now mainly account for the increase in area. The total area sown in the Central Provinces and Berar together exceeds the last season's area by 3 per cent and the averages of 5 and 10 years by 4 and 10 per cent, respectively.

Outturn.—The question of yield has become more complicated owing to the unreliability of the district estimates disclosed last year. The district estimates pointed to—20 per cent in the Central Provinces and—10 per cent in Berar. On my own inquiries I altered these percentages to —23 per cent for the Central Provinces and—25 per cent for Berar. By the Gazette figures this estimate appeared to be working out fairly well, but here a further complication comes in, for whereas last year the audited Railway returns exceeded the Gazette figures by some 270,000 bales, this year the Gazette figures actually exceed the audited returns by some 21,000 bales. Continual efforts have been made to get the Gazette figures more accurate, but it seems extraordinary that they should be in excess of actuals. The District estimates on the third forecast last year gave 970,000 bales. This I reduced to 810,000, but the final figure is 629,000 only. The price dropped from the very high figures prevailing this time last year, and it may be that some cotton is still held for a rise, but in any case very serious errors were made in the estimates for the third forecast by Nagpur, Nimar, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal, and in the estimates for the fourth forecast (specially called for) by Nimar and Buldana. This year I have the great advantage of the advice of Mr. Low, Director of Agriculture, who, with his Assistants, has gone very closely into the matter in all the most important districts. Roughly summarized his opinion is that Nimar and West Berar will approximate to last year, East Berar plus 60 per cent. Nagpur and Wardha plus 100 per cent. My inquiries in Nagpur show that the important second picking and even the third were safely gathered before the recent rain and that the yield will even be better than in 1909-10. I estimate the amounts available for export and local mill consumption (90,000 to 100,000 bales) at 378,000 bales for the Central Provinces and 535,000 bales for Berar. The Central Provinces production I distribute amongst the different Railway blocks as follows:—

Jubbulpore	8,000	
Nerbudda	(a) 30,000	
Nimar	60,000	
Nagpur	270,000	
Chhattisgarh	6,000	
Satpura	(b) 4,000	
Total ...	378,000	

(a) This block is difficult to estimate for; the figure for 1909-10 was 47,272, bales but for 1910-11 only 7,910. There is a considerable amount brought in from the adjoining States. (b) The bulk of the Satpura cotton is accounted for in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore blocks.

The price of cotton in the principal cotton-growing districts situated on the Railway, in Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Akola and Amraoti at present ranges from 21 to 25 per cent lower than last year at this time.

A statement showing the details of the general harvesting of the crop is appended.

Third forecast of the Cotton crop of the season 1911-12 in Hyderabad:—

As no returns have been received as yet from the Usmanabad District, the figures for the October Forecast have been repeated. The total area sown this year amounts to 2,226,472 acres as compared with 3,561,897 acres reported last year. The subjoined statement will show what the details of the "Kharif" and "Rabi" crops are as well as the area of Government and non-Government lands:—

Year	Kharif. Govt. area	Kharif. Non-Govt. area	Rabi. Govt. area	Rabi. Non-Govt. area	Total.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acs
1911-12	2459696	766776	2582228	6442144	3226472
1910-11	2849824	712573	2425612	6335585	3561397
Difference.—	—389628	+54203	—346284	+10859	—33425

There is a great decrease in the area under "Kharif" and Government lands this year, which amounts to 389,628 and 346,284 acres, respectively. There is a slight increase, however, under "Rabi" land, and non-Government area. The total decrease amounts to 335,425 acres or 9·41 per cent. The average of the last quinquennium amounts to 3,189,031 acres which shows that the area under the cotton crop this year has decreased by 1·90 per cent.

As we anticipated in the October Forecast, the 'Rabi' area under Government lands in the Raichur District has increased by 208,709 acres as compared with the October Forecast. According to the returns received from the District officers, the outturn is estimated at 337,923 bales. The last year's outturn according to the District authorities was 543,112 bales. But the District figures cannot be relied upon, as according to the figures supplied by the Customs Commissioner, the actual outturn comes to 292,529 bales, of which 256,227 bales were exported; 20,372 bales represent the quantity consumed in the local mills and 13,930 bales represent the quantity otherwise consumed being calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. But having regard to the unfavourable conditions that prevail this year, the estimate for the current year may be taken to stand at 300,000 bales.

DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

The 19th annual meeting of the Daivadnya Cricket Club was held in the hall of the late Mr. Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatya Chaswalle, at Bombay, under the presidency of Dr. Gidh. There was a large attendance of members, Mr. Ramrao Nanabhai Pitale, one of the Honorary Secretaries read the report. This showed that the club's finances were now in a much better state than before, and out of the 15 matches played, ten were won. Bats, silver bowls and money were presented to the members of the Club who had done best as bowlers, batsmen, and fielders, in club matches.

15TH HUSSARS CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 23.

The following are the draws for the 15th Hussars' Challenge Cup:—The King's Dragoon Guards vs. the 8th Hussars, and the Inniskillings vs. the 15th Hussars.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

AERONAUTICS IN 1911.

"Records" of the Year.

By English people, at all events, not much pleasure is to be derived from looking back upon the aeronautical record of the past year. It is the French who have achieved most of the "records"; it is the French who have won the big prizes; it is the French who have led the way in treating the aeroplane as a serious instrument of war. For various reasons and by various methods the French still retain their inestimable advantage of an early start. Whether the English will ultimately catch them, as they have caught them in the realm of motoring, is a matter, at present, of pious opinion. There is, indeed, good reason to hope that they will. We have at least as great scientific knowledge, we have certainly greater engineering ability, we have equally courageous men. What we lack, apart from experience, is enthusiasm—that faculty of the imagination which prompts a people like the French to devote itself to an idea and to shrink from no sacrifices because it believes the idea to be sound. With us the enthusiasm does not come until the idea has been shown to pay. There is little hope for aviation in this country until public opinion believes it to be "worth while."

The principal feature of the year, though probably not the most important for the progress of aviation, has been the prolonged cross-country flights which have traversed various countries, and especially on the Continent of Europe.

The Circuit of Great Britain was a flight over a course of 1,010 miles through England and Scotland for a prize of £10,000 offered by the "Daily Mail." The start took place at Brooklands on July 22, when 17 out of the 30 competitors successfully covered the first stage to Hendon, and ended on July 26 with the return of "Beaumont," with a net flying time of 22h. 28min. 18sec. and of Vedrines, with a net flying time of 23h. 38min. 5sec. Before the competition closed on August 5, the British airmen Valentine and Cody also completed the course.

Nothing shows the progress in flying which has been made in the past four years more impressively than the following list of "records":—

HEIGHT.

1908. Wilbur Wright (biplane), 328ft.
1909. Paulhan (biplane), 1,558ft.
1910. Moisy (biplane), 11,474ft.
1911. Garros (monoplane), 13,947ft.

SPEED.

1908. Wilbur Wright (biplane), 39 miles an hour.
1909. Delagrange (monoplane), 50 miles an hour.
1910. Leblanc (monoplane), 67·5 miles an hour.
1911. Nieuport (monoplane), 82·5 miles an hour.

DISTANCE IN A SINGLE FLIGHT.

1908. Wilbur Wright (biplane), 77·6 miles.
1909. Farman (biplane), 144·8 miles.
1910. Tabuteau (biplane), 365 miles.
1911. Gobs (monoplane), 463 miles.

DURATION OF A SINGLE FLIGHT.

1908. Wilbur Wright (biplane), 2h. 20min. 23sec.
1909. Farman (biplane), 4h. 17min. 53sec.
1910. Farman (biplane), 8h. 12min.
1911. Fourny (biplane), 11h. 1min. 29sec.

Duration of a single Flight with One Passenger.

1909. Wilbour Wright (biplane), 1h. 35min. 47 1-2 sec.
1910. Cammerman (biplane), 4h. 5min.
1911. Savelack (monoplane), 4h. 33min.

Notes.—Breguet (biplane) has carried with him 11 persons a distance of three miles. Mlle. Dutrieu flew 160 miles in 2h. 58min. The English Channel was crossed 28 times in 1911 as compared with seven times to the end of 1910.

Military Aviation Abroad.

For the first time in history the aeroplane has been employed in war. In February, during the Mexican rebellion, machines were used by civilians to obtain information and carry despatches for the American side. During the military operations in Tripoli Italian officers have done some useful reconnaissance and observation of artillery fire, and some less useful bomb-dropping.

Both in the French and in the German manœuvres aeroplanes were used to a sufficient extent to satisfy the military authorities of their value. The result may be seen from the fact that while the French Budget estimate for aeroplane purposes in 1910 was £80,000, for this year the estimate is £304,000. The total French expenditure on aeronautics last year was about £700,000. Germany is expected to spend this year about £480,000.

While the backwardness of this country in military aviation is generally acknowledged, though the blame is variously apportioned, the Government has during the past year shown signs of realizing its responsibility in the matter. The estimate of aeronautical expenditure for the year was about £113,000. It is uncertain how much of this was earmarked for aeroplane purposes. An "Air Battalion" has been organized, and it is intended to train 100 officer-airmen. How far the present organization and ideals of the Air Battalion will meet the military requirements of the nation in the immediate future is a controversial question which cannot be discussed here. At present the Army has in its possession about 15 aeroplanes "of sorts," and two effective dirigibles.

The death-roll of airmen and passengers has risen from 32 at the beginning of the year to 107 at the end. Of the 74 who met their deaths in 1911, 27 were French, including 11 officers and one woman, Mlle. Denise Moore; 13 were German, 12 American, and six English. Against this increase in deaths must be set the large increase in the number of airmen and airwomen. The French certificates which a year ago numbered 345, now number about 600, including eight women; the British, 168, of which 122 were granted during 1911, including two women; the German, 132, including two women; and the American about 70, including three women.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DANCE FROCKS.

There is a spirit of transition about the length of our dance frocks, a London correspondent writes. Some of us are yielding to the temptation of a slight train, whilst others are still faithful to the useful short frock. The latter "all-in-one" is sufficiently slim in its effect to reconcile us to the loss of that greater dignity which the possession of a train might give us. The debutante, above all, should cling to the short skirt, and, if she is wise, the girl who is two or three seasons "out" will do so also. It is youthful looking and dainty, and it is the ideal dancing raiment.

ECCENTRICITIES OF SOME FROCKS.

Some of our "small" evening frocks err on the side of a too great eccentricity. A well-known French house has been showing one that has a tunic effect of a contrasting mousseline de soie draped over one shoulder back and front while the other shoulder is bare. Though called a tunic it is really rather like a toga and is edged with a soft looking feather trimming. Then there is the tiered frock, with in some cases, not very frilly flounces, and in others "volants," where at discretion the frills, or "volants," may creep up to the corsage or waistband. Carried out in finest muslin and lace with deep bands of velvet symmetrically arranged under each "volant" and granted a slim and elegant figure corseted in the most supple and most-perfectly cut model, the result is fairly attractive, but is not likely to become popular. It is reminiscent of the crinoline period, but without the charm of the crinoline's width and the fashions of the early Victorian era go ill with our present ideas on the moulding of our silhouettes.

FUR ON AFTERNOON AND EVENING FROCKS.

The fur edging is much to be seen on our lightest and most dainty afternoon and evening frocks, and, in spite of its incongruity, its effect is wholly delightful when arranged by a master-hand. The line, either pointed or square, which separates an overskirt of mousseline de soie from its underskirt, will be found edged with some dark fur—mink or skunk for preference—and the same reappears on the elbow sleeve or the corsage, but not often on both. Fur on indoor dresses is used with the utmost discretion, and seems more a suggestion of the season, or a concession to it, than a definite overwhelming of other trimmings. It may be the most important accessory, but it is seldom more than an accessory, and generally demands for evening and afternoon wear the most exquisite of silver, gold, or silk embroideries to go with it.

The death is reported from Fyzabad of Rai Bahadur Gokul Chand, a leading citizen of the town, who for nine years held the office of the Chairman of the Fyzabad Municipal Board.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

After fever—whether it be ordinary fever of the simple character or one of the serious diseases like Typhoid, the acute stage of Malaria, etc.—the unfortunate patient is always left in a condition of more or less prostration and collapse, with anæmia of greater or less intensity, and a sensation of mental and physical weakness which makes him take an utterly erroneous and despondent view of his condition.

Obviously, the thought uppermost in his mind, the supreme desire of his existence, is to get better as rapidly as possible, to feel the warm blood coursing through his body, and to have that mental and physical grip over himself which are the characteristic sensations of perfect health. In achieving this desired end, nothing will have so rapid an effect as Sanatogen, which is known, the world over, as the most revitalising, the greatest restorative and the best recuperative tonic-food in the world. Its reputation rests on the bedrock of medical opinion, as it is by the direct prescription of doctors everywhere that that reputation has attained the eminence it enjoys.

Its value has been strikingly set forth in the following words of a well-known physician, which every doctor will confirm. This doctor writes, over his own signature:—"I recommend Sanatogen highly, and prescribe it wherever necessary, thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

These words coincide with those of the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, who writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic-food."

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Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

The area of disturbed weather yesterday over Northwest India has practically disappeared. Precipitation has been confined to a few light falls in the Western Himalayas, the East Punjab, and the Northwest United Provinces. No reports are available from Kashmir. The weather is slightly unsettled in Northeast India. Rainfall has begun at Sibsagar. Conditions again are disturbed in West Persia but information from that region is incomplete.

Forecast: Light rainfall is probable in Upper Assam Valley, and possible in West Baluchistan.

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

From 7 a. m. (21st) to 1 p. m. on the 22nd there was a steady downpour of rain and sleet in Simla with high wind.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the extreme north but remain moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average in the south-east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Sirsa; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in large excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana and normal elsewhere. Temperature during day is above the average in east Rajputana; night temperature is also higher than usual in south-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud still persists. The air is damper in south Gujarat and at Veraval. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess; the minimum is higher than usual in Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north-western districts but skies are clear elsewhere; the usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature continues higher than usual at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and damper in Hyderabad. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north has disappeared and no precipitation beyond very light showers at Ambala has been reported. Skies however remain moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion to the north of latitude 20.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 23rd January, was 30·059 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
M	22	m 1 9	28 9	22	m 7 17	18 9
		1 3 a	26 1		6 48 a	16 7
TU	23	m 1 35	28 6	23	m 7 45	18 7
		1 37 a	26 1		7 16 a	17 1
W	24	m 2 3	28 2	24	m 8 15	18 6
		2 13 a	25 10		7 45 a	17 10
TH	25	m 2 33	27 9	25	m 8 49	18 4
		2 55 a	25 7		8 20 a	18 10
F	26	m 3 6	27 3	26	m 9 28	18 3
		3 47 a	25 2		9 6 a	19 11
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 6 a	21 0
S	28	m 4 50	26 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 33 a	21 1 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 23 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 26m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 26m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 27m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 27m
,, 26 (Friday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 28m
,, 27 (Saturday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 29m
,, 28 (Sunday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 29m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21·4m p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3d, 5h. 23·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail on Saturday, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. to-morrow:—

1st Challenge Cup Race—Restricted to Metre Class Boats, start at 3-20 p.m: Course—Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Boat 1·4 mile, W. of Gull Island port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 17·3 miles.

"A" Class, start at 3-30 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—S Karanja starboard—Sunk Rock starboard—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 12·47 miles.

"B" Class, start at 3-10 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—Sunk Rock starboard—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. 10·28 miles.

"C" Class, start at 3 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy starboard—S Troopship Buoy starboard—Committee Vessel. 7·95 miles.

Ship's Boats, start at 2-50 p. m. Course—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Middle Ground Buoy port—Committee Vessel. 6·63 miles

ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

Three more games in the first round of the All India Hockey Tournament were played to-day. The East Indian Railway Volunteers defeated the Allahabad Gymkhana easily by eight goals to love. The 2nd Berkshire Regiment, after a good game, defeated the Royal Irish Regiment by three goals to one. The game between the Allahabad Volunteers and the 4th Worcesters was the best of the evening. The game was closely contested and when time was called the game stood one all. Extra play was allowed and the Worcesters succeeded in putting in a goal, thus winning by two goals to one.

LANDSLIDE NEAR DOVER.

Fall of a Cliff.

A great fall of cliff has taken place at Abbotscliff, between Dover and Folkestone. The recent heavy rains, following the dry summer, are thought to be the cause, and other falls are feared along the coast. The chalk extends some 100 yards to sea is about 200 yards wide, and at some places 30ft. deep. The appearance of the face of Abbotscliff has been completely altered. This part of the coast was the scene of a serious landslide some time ago.

The landslide has left on the face of the cliff a hollow about 50ft. deep, 60ft. wide. The "debris" has fallen on the rocky foreshore which stretches between the west end of Abbotscliff and Shakespeare's Cliff, and has been formed by previous falls. A great deal of loose chalk is to be seen where the slip occurred, suggesting the probability of other falls. Many parts of the cliffs show that they have suffered from the recent abnormal rain, and local authorities on the subject consider that the hard frost which usually occurs between December and March, will cause other and more serious landslips.

The coastguards have, for some time past, been watching the cliffs night and day for any signs of disturbance over the stretch from Abbotscliff to beyond St. Margaret's Bay. There are several places near Dover, which are in a dangerous state, and at which a landslide may take place at any time. In one place on the top of the cliff which is stated to get worse, and which the authorities have fenced off as dangerous, the fissures are so deep and extensive that a surface area of about 14,000 square yards is involved.

During the last ten years, the cliff landslides have been far more frequent than hitherto, many hundreds of thousands of tons having fallen. It is thought locally that the great harbour works at Dover, with their extension of a mile to sea have been one of the cause producing this effect. Certainly the inroads of the sea as far eastwards as St. Margaret's Bay have been very serious, and have recently encroached on the foreshore up to the roadway in front of the houses.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest

BY THE WAY.

FATHER AND SON.

Almost the last letter written by Dickens was to the son to whom death has recently come as suddenly as it came to himself nearly forty-two years ago. It was a letter such as any son might be glad to have, especially coming, as it did, almost from a father's dying hand. The news of the father's death reached the son in Australia long before the letter arrived. "From Mr. Bear I had the best accounts of you," it ran. "I told him that they did not surprise me, for I had unbounded faith in you. For which take my love and blessing: . . . This is not a letter so much as an assurance that I never think of you without hope and comfort." It was dated from "The Athenæum Club, Friday Night, Twentieth May, 1870," and on the 7th of June its writer was dead.

AN ARTISTS' CHURCH.

Layer Marney Church, which has been reopened, after undergoing extensive repairs and restoration, has been made familiar by numerous paintings and engravings to many people who have never visited that rather inaccessible but romantic corner of rural Essex. It is a perpendicular edifice, erected by the first Lord Marney, Captain of the Body Guard to Henry VIII, who built his fortune on Cardinal Wolsey's ruin, and the interior is architecturally almost of equal interest to the embattled exterior. It was found necessary to reconstruct the tower, which had been badly damaged in the curiously local earthquake that devastated this district of Essex in 1884.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is pointed out in the "Munsey" that for the first time in twenty-eight years there is a balance on the right side of the ledger of the United States Post Office Department. This reads strangely in view of the great success of the Post Office at Home. It appears that when Mr. Hitchcock became Postmaster-General, in 1909, he found the department staggering under a deficit of seventeen and a half millions for the previous year—the largest loss in its history. At the end of twelve months he had cut the adverse balance down to less than six millions. In another year, he wiped it out altogether, and wrote a surplus on the books. Nor has this been achieved at the expense of the service, for the United States postal facilities are to-day better and swifter than ever before.

THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

A different story comes from New Zealand. The Postmaster-General of the Dominion (Sir J. Ward) has just been telling the letter-carriers there that the revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department of New Zealand was the highest of any country in the world in proportion to population. It exceeded £1,000,000 last year, equal to £1 per head of population. 96,500,000 letters were posted in New Zealand last year, and over 100,000,000 were delivered. In addition to this, nearly 8,000,000 postcards and 24,000,000 newspapers were delivered.

SCOTSMEN AT WINNIPEG.

The prominent part played by Scotsmen in the development of the Dominion has become a commonplace of Canadian history. And their influence does not seem to be on the wane. The new Major of Winnipeg, recently elected, is Scottish born, and bears the name of Waugh. He made great play during the municipal campaign with bills which read: "Scots Waugh Hae." Then the four men, also just elected, who stand next in the city government, and are known as controllers, whatever their birthplaces, leave little doubt as to the country from which their ancestors hailed, for their names are M'Arthur, Fonseca, Douglas, and Cockburn. The present Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is Mr. Duncan Campbell Cameron, who succeeded Sir Daniel M'Millan.

SHOULD CLERGYMEN MARRY?

In Mrs. Huth Jackson's article in the "Nineteenth Century" on "The Church and Celibacy," she pleads for unmarried "priests" in the Church of England, as opposed to married "ministers." "There are signs in the air," she writes, "that in England the need for priests, as opposed to clergymen, is more general than is popularly supposed. . . . The demand for spiritual leaders and teachers is upon us. If it is to be met, it must be by the realisation, once and for all, that the man who wishes to become a priest should recognise that if he is to do all that the priest claims to do, he cannot be as other men, bound by the ties of home and kindred, and wife and child."

"HUMAN" PRIESTS.

Mrs. Huth Jackson gives a flat denial to the argument that marriage makes a clergyman more capable of understanding human needs. "Do people ever prefer a married doctor," she asks, "or a married lawyer, or a married tutor because they think that the fact of his having a wife will make him understand their needs better? Then why prefer a married clergyman! And do not any of us who know priests in both Churches know how much more frequently one meets human 'Roman' priests than human 'Anglican' clergy? And are not the human types one does meet in our communion almost invariably unmarried men?" The argument that the clergyman's wife does good work in his parish is also boldly attacked. Mrs. Huth Jackson declares that as often as not she is a trouble-maker, and that women of the type needed in parish work will do it whether they are the wives of clergymen or not.

THE DUMA.

The Russian Duma, is on the eve of a General Election. The Session which has just ended has been a stormy one, and the extreme Right and the extreme Left have vied with each other in obstruction and violent tactics, in order to catch the public eye. The recent debate on the secret police seems to have been the liveliest of all the Session. It lasted eight days without much result, and proved extremely noisy. A deputy of the extreme Right was suspended for fifteen sittings for abusing his colleagues, and two deputies of the Left have been suspended for periods of four and fifteen sittings respectively. After this the debate was closured.

THE POLISH AND FINNISH QUESTIONS.

The Session has been very much occupied with the Polish and the Finnish questions. The Polish deputies, although willing to accept a law for the creation of municipal councils in Russian Poland, naturally object to the project for depriving the Polish provinces of their Russian-speaking inhabitants. In the meantime the peasant deputies consider themselves very aggrieved. No one has paid any attention to their demand for legislation on such matters as small holdings, and they mean to protest to the Czar in person against the neglect of their affairs. This protest has caused general excitement among the rest of the Duma, who consider such a protest to the Emperor on the conduct of Parliament as altogether unconstitutional.

HOW TO BECOME A SINGER.

Madame Tetrazzini and Miss Mary Gardner have been stating their views to the St. Francisco "Sunday Call" on the training of young singers. Madame Tetrazzini gives the following advice. "I should advise the young student to go to Italy to study, and to begin her vocal work in the Italian language. As to the proper age for beginning these studies, a question often asked, I can only say that it depends entirely upon the student. In the case of a well developed girl, with broad shoulders and good health, I should say that fifteen was the proper age. For the less developed, delicate, slender girl eighteen is quite soon enough. The great singer thinks that three years should be devoted to actual training, the study of the piano being most necessary for the would-be singer. After that another year should suffice to acquire a sufficient operatic repertoire to make a debut.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by druggists dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The publication of a Shakspere in paper covers at the price of a shilling carries one's memory back to the times when Dicks' paper editions of the English poets lingered on in the shop windows of country towns. Shakspere is perhaps not the writer one would care to have in paper covers, and most readers will prefer to pay the extra fourpence and get him in boards, but books so bound, or unbound, have a charm of their own. They are of easier accost than their brethren in boards, they do not resent uncivil treatment, they become intimate sooner, and earlier answer "budget" to your every "mum," and become the book of your heart. Unfortunately they are short lived, and anyone who has watched his shelves of Continental literature knows the stages through which they pass to complete dissolution. At first they stand with a soldierly erectness, legibly titled, in a serried rank. The blanks left by periodical removals, however, do their work—the backs split, the sides bulge out, and the volumes trust to mutual support in a way that reminds one of a company of jolly good fellows who won't go home till morning. The case is the more desperate that both the two available remedies are disagreeable. One is the supersession of the old copy by a new one. That involves, however, the transferring of the pencil marks, while the giving the old friend to the flames asks the heart of a Brutus. The other is the calling in of the binder. But the book that comes back from the binder is the veriest changeling. It is not the companion who heard the chimes at midnight with us, but a stiff person with formal manners, and we have to make acquaintance with him anew.

NO SATISFYING EDITION.

Shakspere is one of those writers of whom it may be said that no existing edition satisfies all an ordinary reader's wants. Even one who may have no pretensions to Shaksperean scholarship, but who prizes good literature and has some regard to comfortable conditions of reading, will hardly be content to have him in fewer than three forms. First there will be an edition in a single volume for purposes of reference. The "Globe" edition serves this purpose admirably. It is a sound text, and there is so much upon the page that a quotation may be run to earth with a minimum of turning over of pages. The double-columned page, however, is not inviting for fireside reading, and the close-set lines and narrow margins give too little scope for the play of the pencil. There is required, accordingly, and edition more pleasing to the eye and having as much upon the page as a more generous type will allow, and that is answered by the three-volume form, of histories, tragedies, and comedies. Finally, no one will be quite content who does not have, at any rate, his favourite plays in some such pocket form as the admirable "Temple" edition. Will developments in printing and improvements in book material ever make possible the fulfilment of all those conditions in one volume? There's no limiting the possibilities of the feature, and certainly if that project of substituting a nickel sheet for a paper page with which Mr. Edison is rejoicing the imaginations of his fellow-countrymen succeeds the thing is done. The sheet is one two-hundredth the thickness of ordinary paper, so that a book two inches thick would contain 40,000 pages. In that case we should very easily have a complete large-type pocket Shakspere.

"DE IMITATIONE."

Latin is not in the England of to-day what it was when a speaker in the House of Commons might declaim a set of hexameters with impunity and when the typical English squire was credited, even when he was contemplating his mangold-wurzels, with having a copy of Horace in his haunch pocket, but the promise of a Vulgate New Testament shortly to be published is a reminder that there are two books in that language which readers of a certain sort keep within reach of their finger tips even after they have blown a farewell kiss to the masters of the Golden Age; they are the "De Imitatione Christi" and the Vulgate. As distinguished from the latter, the "De Imitatione" is an original work, and people have noticed that the writer sometimes takes a curious pleasure in toying with language "amor vigilat, et dormiens non dormitat." "May God forgive him for it," says a great critic, "but he has a deal more rhetoric than Jesus upon the mountain." In the middle of the nineties of last century, he became fashionable in Paris, and phrases of his crept into the daily press. Anatole France made a clever use of his "cella continuata dulcescit" and M. Lemaitre excused himself for his indisposition to travel and his consequent ignorance of foreign countries by quoting the remark of A Kempis, that we contain within ourselves the wonders which others go abroad to seek. "What balm and sedative" he said ironically, "in those holy words! How well they make us feel the uselessness of railways and steamers!"

THE VULGATE.

Being a translation, the Vulgate does not come into comparison with the "De Imitatione." It is much inferior to our own even as literature. One who turns from that "Come unto me" passage of St. Matthew's in which the one word of Latin origin, "labour," comes, in virtue of its grand elegiac "a," into such fine assonance with "laden," feels the drop. Nevertheless one who reads long enough to get into the new atmosphere and to reacquire the associations of the Latin words becomes conscious of making a new literary gain as the well-known thoughts come to him wearing each a new nimbus. Moreover, the genius of the ladguage sometimes enables it to perpetuate effects partly obscured in our version, so that, for example, the challenge with which St. Paul "withstood" his brother Apostle "to the face" keeps some of the terseness and passion which make it upon the page of the original epistle to the Galatians barbed, jagged, and deadly, like the photograph of a flash of lightning. It is natural that in a country like France, where the literary tradition is Latin, that the use of the language of the Vulgate should be commoner than here—and no one who comes upon Renan's splendid application of Jonathan's "gustans gustavi paululum mellis et ecce morior" ever forgets it,—but there are instances on this side the Channel also. Swinburne gave a brief popularity to the phrase "quia multum amavit" by christening so one of his "Songs before Sunrise," and once at least a critic repeated it in reference to Swinburne's own width of literary sympathy, while there are periodic recurrences of the historic "Viri Galilæi, quid statis sapicientes in coelum?"

"MAGIC CASEMENTS."

A correspondent of one of the weeklies betrays a curious state of mind on the subject of Keats's "magic casements" passage, and asks if it contains any allusion to a fairy legend. Now the passage has been by competent authority declared to belong to the "highest" in poetry. It is at least the finest example in our literature of the pure element of poetry disengaged from the matter of which poetry is commonly the vehicle, and if it does not at once and irresistibly appeal to a reader's imagination on its own merits he will never find its secret by taking thought. The doubt which the correspondent expresses whether "perilous seas" are not the very last place where nightingales would be heard is on all fours with the farmer's criticism of a picture of the "Temptation of Eve" as "not a bit like" on the ground that the apple was a Farquharson Pippin, and as that species was introduced only in 1874, it could not have grown in the Garden of Eden.

STATIONERS' HALL.

The current correspondence in the "Athenæum" on the subject of the abolition of registration at Stationers' Hall brings out incidentally the advantageous position in which the present Copyright Act places novelists in respect of their dramatic rights. The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" case established that a playwright might dramatise a copyright work if, in the two copies which he submitted to the Censor, he did not include words actually used, by the author. Moreover, he had a loop-hole in that he might use even such words if at an early performance his actors declaimed them across the footlights from memory. This loophole has now been stopped, and the right of dramatising is the author's absolute property. The question naturally arises, Is a cinematogram a dramatic work? In other words, Is in this case the picture of a thing the same as the thing itself? The Supreme Count of the United States the other day decided that it was. The Kalem Company had had a scenario drawn up from "Ben Hur." This was performed, "filmed," and exhibited, and the Court decreed that the author's rights of dramatising had been infringed. The decision seems eminently just, and its justice will be more apparent still if that to which many shareholders in the picture houses look forward happens, and Mr. Edison succeeds in making the gramophone talk as articulately as now it sings, so that to the dumb shows of the pictures may be added dialogue.

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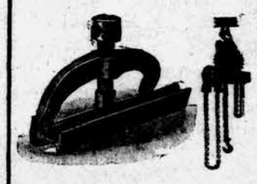
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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